

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS



EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

APRIL, 1910

The Return of Halley's Comet  
Björnson, Norway's Poet-Statesman  
Business and Politics in Exposed Alliance  
LIMITING THE SPEAKER'S POWER  
NO WHITE PLAGUE IN NEW YORK BY 1920!  
THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN FORESTRY  
(By Forester Graves, Gifford Pinchot's Successor)  
Lessons from Western Apple Orchards  
King Edward in England's Crisis  
Britain's Problems of Finance

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# The American Review of Reviews

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Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

### AN HISTORIC EPISODE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1910

(The Republican "insurgents" have combined with the Democrats to take from the Speaker the power to appoint the Committee on Rules and to deprive him of membership on the committee. Speaker Cannon has left the chair and is endeavoring to rally the "regulars" to his support.)

# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XLI.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1910

No. 4

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*Government  
versus  
"Business"*

The people of the United States are trying to work out proper relations between law and government on the one hand and the modern forms of business life on the other hand. The Roosevelt administration awakened the country to the need of such adjustments, and it succeeded in accomplishing something toward bringing about the desired reforms. It was left for the Taft administration to propose an end of the period of agitation, and to find stable and workable solutions for various problems arising out of changed economic conditions. Almost everything in the political and legislative news of the past few weeks has had something to do with this struggle for right relations between business and government. The legislative disclosures at Albany, and the contest for the control of the Republican organization of the State of New York, would all be meaningless if not interpreted as phases in the fight to relieve the government of the Empire State from domination through the power of money furnished by business interests seeking their own advantage.

*The  
New York  
System*

The boss system in New York has had nothing to do with political leadership in a true sense. The boss has been the man who took the money from the corporations and then distributed it in such a way as to preserve his own power, while also making it certain that the corporations would contribute again the next year, and that the ultimate recipients of bounty would be willing again to receive it and glad to feed out of the boss's hands. The demoralization of the New York Legislature for many years past has been due

simply to ill-adjusted relationships between business enterprises and the power of law and government. Perhaps the very least and smallest of the scandals of this New York period are those which through accident came into light some weeks ago and compelled the investigation at Albany of charges against the newly chosen leader of the State Senate. It is commonly believed that the instance of alleged bribery, upon which the long-drawn-out Allds-Conger inquiry has turned, is merely a minor illustration of a system that meant the buying and selling of legislative favors on a large scale. Governor Hughes himself is now carrying on an investigation into the purchase of lands for the Adirondack forest reserve. It is charged that large areas of land which have reverted to the State through non-payment of taxes



THE VICTORY OF STATE CHAIRMAN WOODRUFF  
From the *Herald* (New York)



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

## THE ALLDS-CONGER INQUIRY IN THE STATE SENATE AT ALBANY

after the valuable timber had been cut off were purchased for a few cents an acre at tax sales, and then bought again by the State for the forest reserve for several dollars an acre, all phases of the business being conducted by grafters more or less directly connected with the Albany legislative machine.

*All in the Name of, "Party"* Such are the charges, and Governor Hughes is likely to get at the bottom facts before he drops the subject. Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the State Insurance Department, has also on hand some investigations that point to bribery and corruption in the Legislature in connection with the affairs of various insurance companies. Most scandalous allegations have been made concerning the squandering of many millions of dollars in the condemnation and purchase of lands for the Catskill water supply that is to cost New York City at least a hundred million dollars. All these things, and various others that might be named, are a part of that famous New York "system" that has made politics profitable for professional politicians. This is what has built up in the Empire State the closely knit "organizations," so called, of party men, with their false theories of leadership and their impudent talk about party "regularity." They have invented a doctrine of party obedience that has been used for the benefit

of the weak-minded, who like to think they have consciences, and who wish to justify in some way their good and regular standing in militant parties, even though deep down in their hearts they know that the "Black Horse Cavalry" at Albany is usually in the saddle and in the van.

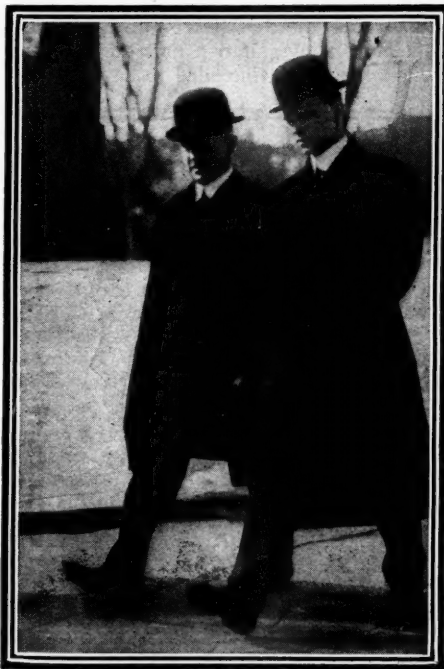
*A Two-Party Arrangement* The simple reason why it is so hard for the State of New York to shake itself free from the system that has heretofore controlled the Legislature is because it has been a bi-partisan system. Tammany Hall and the Republican machine have for many years been supported by the same interests. The chief business of the Legislature of New York for a generation, it would seem, has been to sell indulgences. Millions of dollars, it is said, have been paid by all sorts of interests,—transportation companies, lighting companies, telephone companies, insurance companies, and so on,—mostly under the guise of political contributions or counsel fees, in order to obtain desired privileges or to prevent the passage of some measure deemed harmful. The contributors of these funds have only cared to secure results. How the money was distributed was something they did not wish to know. The Republican part of this money was doubtless used very largely for the purpose of maintaining the system of so-called



leadership and regularity. Republican regularity in the State of New York has long meant that "good Republicans" must not do too much thinking, but must obey orders. Orders are supposed to come from the leader. Leadership centers at the point where campaign funds are received and disbursed. A liberal disbursement of funds, on a plan systematically conceived and worked out, has usually made it worth while for Republican members of the Legislature to work loyally in the organization and vote as the leaders dictate. The local party papers throughout the State have also been made to realize the desirability of supporting the organization and taking their respective places within the system. Independence has been risky and expensive.

*The  
Controlling  
Factors*

This wonderful Republican machine in the State of New York could never have had so long, prosperous, and powerful a career but for two highly important facts. One of those facts is the immensity of the private interests which have been able and anxious to support a system that would keep law and government in subservience. The other fact has



Photograph by Brown Bros., N. Y.

STATE SENATOR BENN CONGER (TO THE LEFT)



Photograph by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

STATE SENATOR JOTHAM P. ALLDS

been the existence of Tammany Hall, a great private conspiracy for the purposes of plunder, which has controlled so large a block of the Democratic members of the Legislature, in close and profitable alliance with the Republican machine, that it has never been possible to use one party in the State of New York as an instrument for punishing the venal methods of the other party. Furthermore, it must not be supposed that anything like a majority of the members of the New York Legislature have been in the habit of lining their pockets with thousand-dollar bills by reason of a cold-blooded, deliberate acceptance of bribes. Very many of them have simply been lacking in a proper sense of their personal responsibility as law-makers. They have sheltered themselves behind a false theory of party responsibility. They have found it safe and comfortable to be regular, and to give the machine the benefit of their own personal respectability, in exchange for having the State Central Committee give them support in their districts, and otherwise keep their political paths smooth and pleasant.

*A  
Gradual  
Decline*

The system has been steadily growing weaker ever since Theodore Roosevelt was elected Governor. The Ford franchise tax,—which public opinion and Roosevelt's encouragement carried through the Legislature against





Photo by Paul Thompson, N. Y.

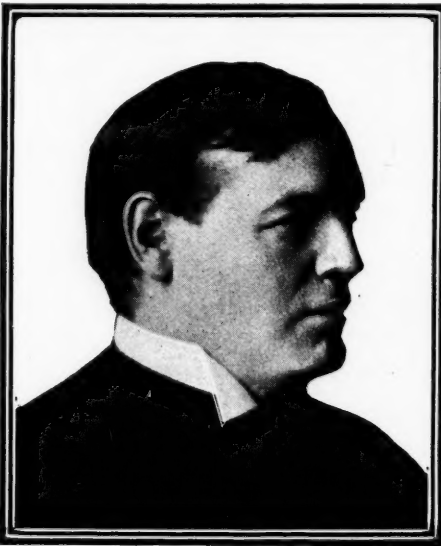
MR. MARTIN W. LITTLETON

(The chief counsel for Senator Allds)

the utmost efforts of the party bosses and the corporations,—stands as a landmark in the history of the efforts of the people of New York to recover for themselves a real control over legislation. Various other popular victories have succeeded one another. Governor Hughes, in recent years, perhaps more than any one else, has stood before the people as representing the idea of the creation in the State of New York of a real Republican party, such as one finds in Massachusetts or Iowa, or even in Ohio. Governor Hughes now stands for a primary election law, the details of which are, indeed, important, but the motive of which is of far greater consequence. The intention of the proposed primary election law is to give the people a leverage by means of which they can still further emancipate themselves from the control of a set of bosses who have derived their power from the collection and distribution of corporation blackmail.

The  
Conger-Allds  
Affair

For the people of the whole country, the precise and detailed history of the investigation now pending in the New York Legislature at Albany is of no great importance. The essential things, however, are worth noticing from one end of the country to the other. The death of a veteran State Senator,—a case-hardened "regular," John Raines by name,—made necessary the choice of a new leader of the Republican majority in the Senate; and this leader, according to custom, is made president *pro tem.* of the body. The Republican caucus in January selected for the leadership Senator Jotham P. Allds, an old legislative hand, from Chenango County, in the middle of the State. A small group of Republican Senators refused to act with the caucus on the ground of personal objection to Allds. The caucus selection was, however, duly chosen and installed. Almost immediately afterward, a highly sensational statement appeared in the New York *Evening Post*, charging Allds with having received bribes, the statement being based upon accusations made by another Senator, Mr. Conger. Although Allds had heard privately that Conger had made statements in confidence to several fellow Senators, he seems to have ignored them until the publicity created by the New York *Evening Post* made an investigation necessary. Conger himself had not intended to have his ac-



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MR. JAMES W. OSBORNE

(Chief counsel for Senator Conger)

cusations become public; and only unforeseen leakages placed him in the position of a prosecuting witness.

*Buying  
Legislation*

Mr. Conger was connected with bridge companies which built and repaired bridges under control of county and local authorities. Changes in laws affecting the mode of procedure by the highway authorities in their respective localities would naturally have a bearing upon the business of the bridge companies. It was to the interest of the companies to prevent the passage of certain amendments to the highway laws. These matters came up year after year, and the bridge companies are said to have collected and disbursed certain sums of money to ward off undesired legislation. Senator Allds is accused of having taken some of this money. This magazine, with its great body of readers in other States, is not chiefly concerned about the individuals on either side of a painful situation in the Legislature at Albany. Whether the bridge

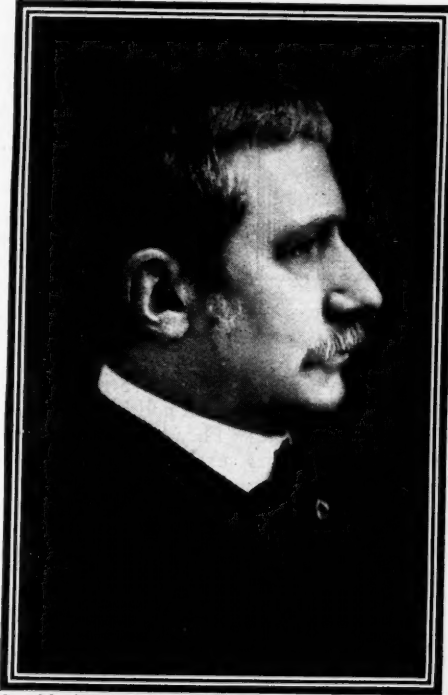
companies were the more guilty as trying to bribe the law-makers, or whether the law-makers were more guilty as trying to blackmail the bridge companies, is a question that is not for us to answer. The important thing is the evidence of corrupt relations between business and politics, and the value for reform purposes of a concrete example that illustrates a general situation.

*As to a  
"Wider  
Inquiry"*

Senator Conger, when to his great abhorrence he was forced into the position of an accuser, tried to minimize the bridge companies' affair by saying that it was merely a "flea bite" in comparison with the corruption that

was habitually practiced by larger corporations, which had long been supposed to be spending money lavishly in the maintenance of the two party machines of the State. The course of the Allds inquiry naturally led to the introduction of bills for a broader investigation of legislative conditions. There came to be a general impression that the two party machines were determined, not only to prevent a real and thorough investigation

of corrupt practices in the Legislature, but also to "whitewash" Senator Allds regardless of the facts disclosed in the pending inquiry. A test of strength came when the acceptance of Allds' resignation of the leadership last month led to the choice of his successor.



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UNITED STATES SENATOR ELIHU ROOT

*Root's  
Intervention*

The regulars supported Senator Cobb, the more independent wing supported Senator Hinman, while a middle group supported Senator Davis. The contest finally lay between Cobb and Hinman. The State organization, led by its chairman, Mr. Woodruff, formerly

Lieutenant-Governor, and with the energetic support of Mr. Wadsworth, Speaker of the Assembly, favored Mr. Cobb. Senator Root, at the critical moment, sent a telegram from Washington supporting Hinman and making it clear that President Taft and the leaders of the Republican party at large believed it necessary to make changes in the spirit and the personnel of the party organization in the State of New York. Governor Hughes also took the unusual course of expressing an opinion upon the selection of a leader of one of the legislative branches of the State government, agreeing with Senator Root in the support of Hinman. The contest was a very close one, Cobb being



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STATE CHAIRMAN TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF

elected by a majority of one, which was secured by his voting for himself. Whatever results this victory might have of an immediate sort in lessening the danger of sweeping inquiries into legislative corruption, it does not seem to have been a victory that can long save the machine from the disfavor of an aroused public.

*Has Mr. Root  
Become  
a "Boss"?*

The attempt was promptly made to confuse the public mind by attacking Senator Root as a new boss endeavoring to dictate the action of the Legislature and the control of the party. Mr. Root's methods have been precisely the opposite of those that belong to a political boss. His leadership is that of a man who expresses opinions publicly, in order that they may be accepted for what they are worth. Mr. Root believes that the Republican party in New York must cut loose from every alliance of a compromising sort and must appeal to the support of intelligent citizens who stand honestly for the public welfare. He believes it necessary that the party should accept and support in good faith the Hinman-Green direct primary bill advocated by Governor Hughes. Very likely Senator Root, like many of the rest of us, would not be very enthusiastic for this primary bill if political conditions were normal in the State of New York. From the standpoint of political machinery, theoretically regarded, this primary

bill might be deemed a very doubtful innovation. But the situation is not wholesome or normal, and the direct primary bill stands for an honest effort to restore power to the people and to strengthen and vitalize parties and government in the State of New York. Senator Root, Governor Hughes, and the best minds of the Republican party believe that there should be a broad investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption in the Legislature. Among specific matters now pending they also support the demand of the Governor that telegraph and telephone companies should be placed fully under State supervision, and classed with railroads and other public service corporations now included in the sphere of the Public Service act which marked Governor Hughes' first term.

*Some Men  
Who Are  
Concerned*

Heretofore the State chairman, Mr. Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, and the Speaker of the Assembly, Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., have not been regarded as in any sense the champions of an improper alliance between politics and private money-making schemes. They have neither of them been dependent upon politics in any way for pecuniary profit. They have, rather, exhibited motives of natural ambition and a liking of the great American game of politics, that are not to their discredit. But within the party organization



TWO'S A CROWD

From the *World* (New York)

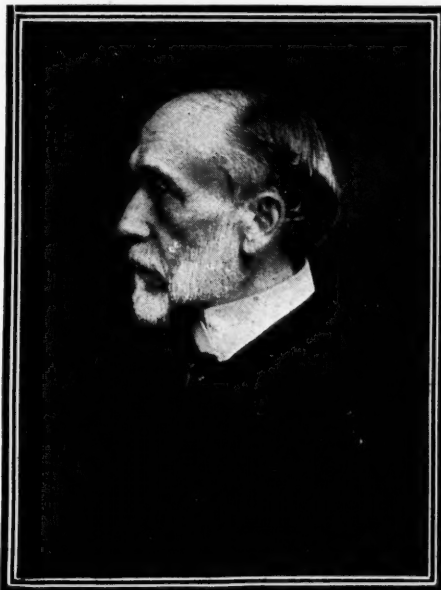
which has given them positions of prominence and authority there are other men whose records and careers have been comparatively sinister. And Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Wadsworth,—with Mr. Barnes, of Albany, and other men of talent for party work and organization,—do not seem to have enough of that other talent, which, after all, is exceedingly rare, of rising above the spirit and tone of their organization in moments of emergency, and of seeing that the only safe ground is that of the highest principle. These men are missing great opportunities.

*The  
Process of  
Reform*

It will be a very difficult task to turn the Legislature of the State of New York into a law-making body free from domination by private interests. But the effort must be made, and it will be attended with more than partial success. For, indeed, the process of reform is not chiefly a dramatic and showy affair. The party machines themselves are on a much higher plane than they were in the period of Mr. Platt's undisputed control. With the death of ex-Senator Platt last month, and the vigorous exercise of the new and better kind of influence by his successor at Washington, Senator Root, the turning-point seems to have been reached in the transition from the period of bossism to the period of intelligent, open leadership. Mr. Platt was not a leader at all, but the perfect agent of a system. He was no more responsible for the political conditions which made him the most typical boss of his generation, than Mr. John D. Rockefeller was responsible for the conditions in the American business world which made it possible for plain business men through the seizure of peculiar opportunities to obtain mastery of vast industrial resources. Mr. Platt was neither better nor worse than thousands of other men in politics. Perhaps the worst thing that can be said against him, as one considers his career, is simply this: Instead of trying to improve the bad political conditions of his time he used them for his own benefit. He chose to control for his own purposes the advantages made possible by evil conditions rather than to ally himself with the men who were trying to make the conditions better.

*The Man  
and the  
State*

Thus far we have been too highly individualistic in this country, as a natural consequence of our early history. Pioneer struggles taught every

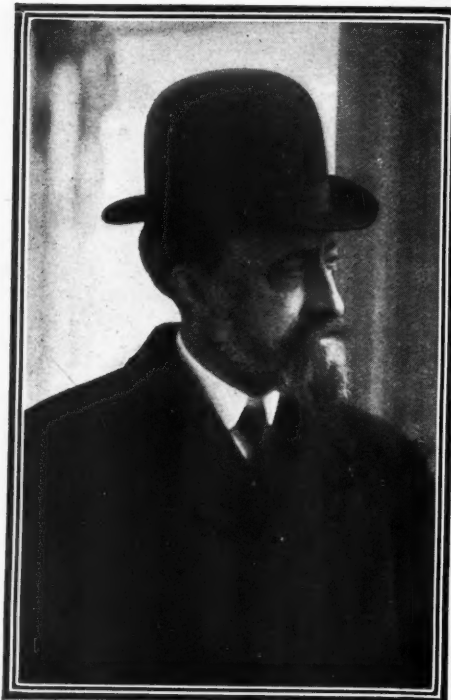


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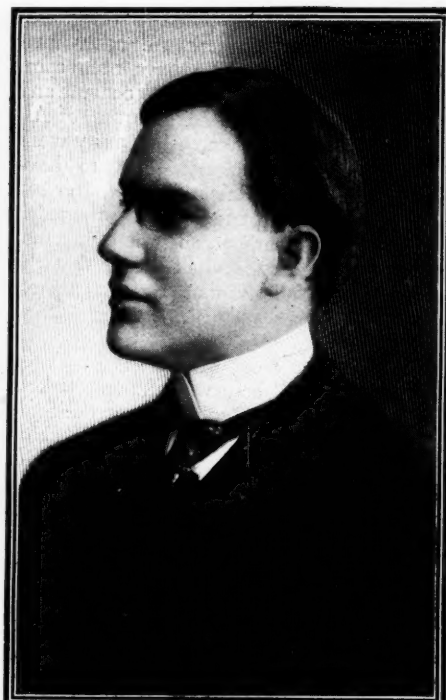
THE LATE THOMAS C. PLATT, OF NEW YORK

man to fight his own battle. Making one's own way, whether in business or in politics, up to a certain point seems to be the best contribution one can offer to the general welfare. Certainly a man does not seem to contribute to the common good by being a failure on his own account. But there comes to be a time when a man who is well established in his own personal position makes a monstrous mistake if he shows no sense of responsibility for the community's well-being and progress. The successful business man who goes on caring only for his own business interests, and for the aggrandizement of his own position, renders the community a very bad return for the opportunities it has given him. If the generation now passing away failed to see this clearly, it would not be worth while to fasten blame upon individuals. The history of the Standard Oil Company, for example, was last month under review before the United States Supreme Court. If business men in the coming half-century should go on doing the sort of thing that corporations like the Standard Oil were doing a generation ago to crush competitors and obtain monopolistic advantages, we might well despair of our ethical and social future. But the times are changing in business ways as well as in politics, and the successful business leader henceforth will be expected to consider the community as well





MR. STARR J. MURPHY  
(Counsel for Rockefeller Foundations)



MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.  
(Whose time is given to philanthropy)

as himself. At the very moment when the great legal battle over the Standard Oil Company was in its final stage before the Supreme Court last month, all the newspapers of the country were discussing Mr. Rockefeller's proposal to turn over another large part of his wealth to be used for the benefit of humanity under direction of a board of trustees that Congress was asked to incorporate.

*Mr. Rockefeller  
and the Use of  
Money-Power*

The career of Mr. Rockefeller represents a transformation that would seem well-nigh impossible in a single lifetime. The speeches of Attorney-General Wickersham and Mr. Kellogg, in the Government's suit against Standard Oil as a monopolistic trust, reviewed in strong, bold outline those parts of Mr. Rockefeller's career that were devoted to building up his fortune by means pictured as wholly selfish and grasping, on the principle that business is a kind of relentless warfare. But the application to Congress, at the very same time, to create another of Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent corporations re-

quired an explanation of the aims and methods of the giver. This explanation was made before a Congressional committee by Mr. Starr J. Murphy, who is connected as a trustee and in a legal capacity with Mr. Rockefeller's public-spirited undertakings. The varied agencies of usefulness thus far set on foot through Mr. Rockefeller's beneficence,—or stimulated and helped by his carefully bestowed gifts,—have been just as effective for social usefulness as his concentrated business methods of a generation ago were effective for the building up of financial and industrial power under his own control. Those who are in doubt regarding the wisdom and disinterestedness with which Mr. Rockefeller's gifts,—already amounting to \$100,000,000 or more,—have been made to serve social needs and the country's welfare, are lacking in full knowledge.

*Reform in  
the Spirit of  
Business*

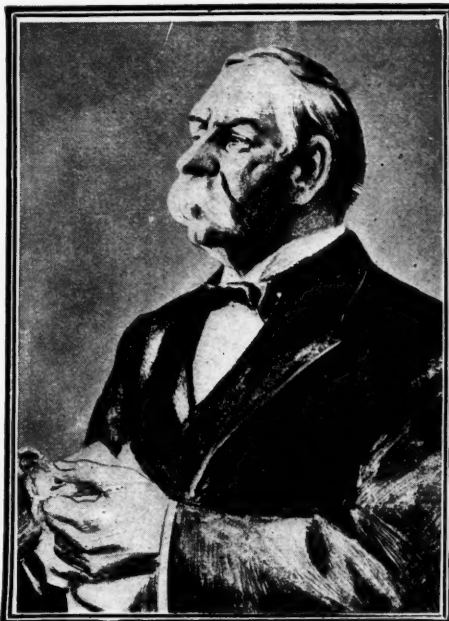
The test of the really successful business man, as of the really successful politician, in the years to come, will be his ability and his disposition to make his own success a means of



benefit to his community and his country. Mr. Rockefeller never seems at any time to have been devoid of the motive of philanthropy; but neither does he seem ever to have grasped the idea that business itself ought to be a generous thing rather than a matter of warfare and conquest,—and that the leaders in business life ought to be foremost in showing the world how to improve business methods, for the diffusion of benefits among all who are honestly trying to make their way in the economic world. Just now, at Washington, our law-makers are trying to find ways of curbing the cruel rapacity of trusts without destroying the modern principle of large results through large combinations of capital. But it is also worth while to see if some measure of business reform may not be brought about through a different sentiment among business men, regarding their methods and their motives, in the uses to which they turn their success. We are, in fact, making real progress in those directions. For example, one has to go back only twenty-five or thirty years to a period when the great railroad men, the masters of our transportation lines, were impatient at the very suggestion of responsibility to the public. They considered that they were carrying on private business enterprises for their own enrichment. Nowadays they have admitted that the railroads are public carriers subject to public regulation and control, and most of them have gone even farther in these admissions than the history of American railroad enterprises would require.

#### Railroads and Public Rights

There is no longer any very radical difference between the leading railroad men and the best-informed advocates of public regulation regarding the proper governmental control that ought to be exercised. It is quite true that President Taft consulted freely with railroad presidents regarding the bill that is now pending in Congress, the principal points of which we have outlined in previous numbers of this REVIEW. But these railroad presidents were not lacking in a sense of the relation of railroads to the public welfare, and Mr. Taft was fully justified in listening to their views. Senator Cummins, —who is a careful and authoritative student of this whole subject, and who made a great speech in the Senate lasting two or three days in advocacy of a more stringent and complete Government control than the pend-



From *The North American*, Philadelphia

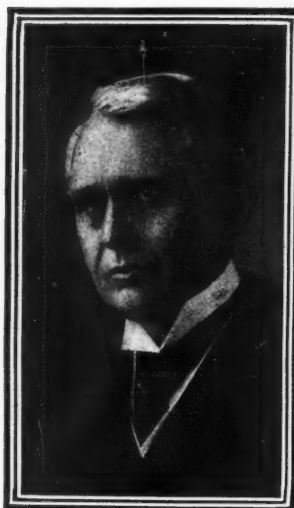
MR. JOHN G. JOHNSON, OF PHILADELPHIA

(Who argued for the Standard Oil Co. last month)

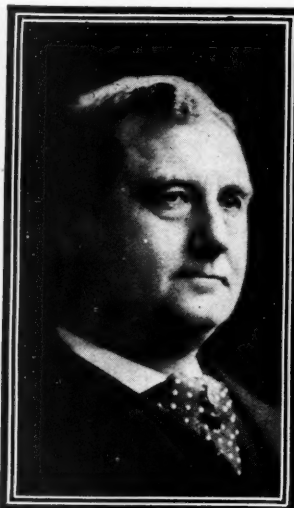
ing bill calls for,—is not talking in terms that are radically different from those that are employed by the railroad men themselves. There are important points of difference, but the fundamental antagonisms of twenty-five years ago are gone. The attitude of the railroads is neither menacing nor corrupt. Their principal difficulty nowadays is due to the need of providing facilities for the demands of a rapidly growing and very prosperous country. They are no longer objecting to any reasonable kinds of public regulation, as least so far as broad principles are concerned.

#### The Behavior of Monopolies

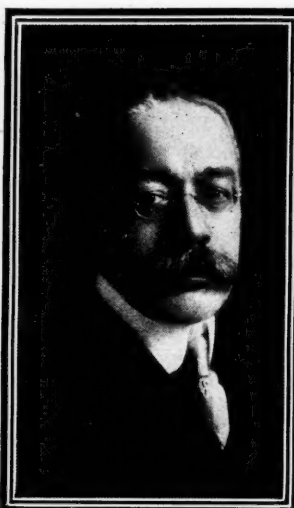
The regulation of industrial corporations is going to prove a difficult problem for the law-makers, but there is evidence in more than one quarter of the growth of a more reasonable spirit. On the one hand there is a weakening of the popular demand for smashing big trusts and corporations. On the other hand there is a more general admission that the great corporations should be brought under the rule of publicity, and that they should not be allowed to use their power destructively against competitors who are trying to do business in lawful ways. The best form



FRANK B. KELLOGG  
(For the Government)



JOHN G. MILBURN  
(For the Standard Oil)



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ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM  
(For the Government)

FAMOUS LAWYERS IN THE STANDARD OIL CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT

of corporation control will, after all, be that which the corporations learn to apply to themselves in the ordinary conduct of their business. Thus "good corporations" treat their stockholders fairly, while the inner clique of "bad corporations" is always trying to swindle the stockholders by one method or another. Good corporations have some conscience as to their relations to decent people engaged in the same line of business; bad corporations are prepared to play any sort of indecent trick upon their competitors. Good corporations know that fair treatment of the general public is a necessary condition of desirable success; bad corporations are always trying to get the better of the public.

*Insurgency  
Rampant*

The policy of trying to put the screws upon independence of thought and speech in the Republican party had a somewhat unexpected result on March 18. The insurgents in the House of Representatives at Washington, in conjunction with the Democrats, gained a victory over the regulars and forced a rearrangement of the Committee on Rules. It would be a mistake to regard this result as merely a personal attack upon Speaker Cannon. If Mr. Cannon had not been, upon the whole, an exceptionally able and fair Speaker he could not have gained his position of great authority at the hands of four suc-

cessive Congresses. But there has been a growing disposition in the Republican party to insist upon organized authority as against the traditional freedom of conscience, action, and speech that has always belonged to Republicanism in its best periods. Even Mr. Taft, and he perhaps more than any one else, has come under the delusion of this idea of party authority. He is constantly talking of party pledges, by which he means that forgotten chain of resolutions adopted in the convention at Chicago nearly two years ago. It is not convincing to assert that any man's conscience and intellect, as respects a pending public question, must be held subject to a party platform which most people would not even know where to find in print. What the country wants is to have questions dealt with upon their merits at the present moment, rather than upon lines laid down in campaign platforms. The only salvation for the Republican party lies in tolerating insurgency, so called, and proclaiming full freedom of opinion and speech.

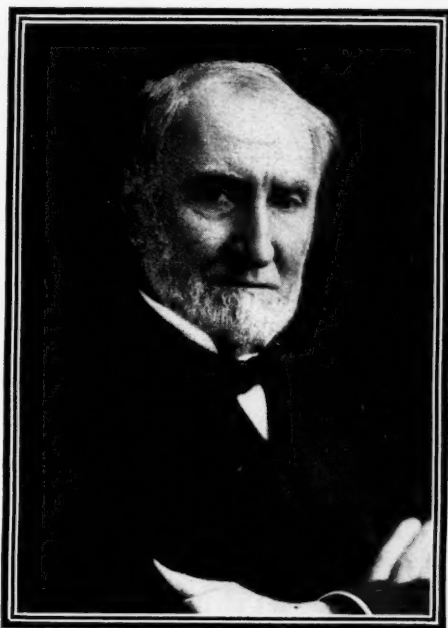
*Last Month's  
Storm in  
Congress*

The Republican regulars, if they are discerning, will understand that a few insurgent victories at Washington must help to clear the air sometimes; whereas a continued squelching of the insurgents would mean the inevitable defeat of the Republican party all along the

line in the November elections. "Uncle Joe" Cannon is a gentleman whose personal popularity is not likely to vanish; but the country has grown disaffected toward the masterfulness of the ruling clique in each House of Congress. The opposition to what is called "Cannonism" and "Aldrichism" in the country at large is not so much due to things in particular as to a "state of mind." The rules of the House give an enormous power to the Speaker, but along with his authority goes also great responsibility. It must be remembered that the very focusing of power tends to check both recklessness and misconduct in the exercise of that power. One of the principal agencies through which the House conducts its business is the Committee on Rules. Under the system that has existed for a good many years the Speaker himself is chairman of the Rules Committee. Mr. Cannon's associates on that committee in the present Congress have been Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Smith, of Iowa; Mr. Clark, of Missouri (leader of the Democratic minority), and Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York (Tammany Democrat). For a year or two the insurgents in the House have been fighting against the existing rules. The chief fight was not last month, but a year ago. What happened last month was merely a dramatic situation and a victory for the opponents of the present rules at an unexpected moment. Those who would like to refresh their memories by reading a thoroughgoing discussion of the questions involved should turn back to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for the month of April, 1909, just one year ago. The attack upon the rules in that number was made by ex-Governor Swanson, of Virginia, for a long time a Democratic member of the House. The article explaining and defending the existing rules was written for us by Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, one of the real ornaments of the House of Representatives, who was assisted in preparing his article by the highest parliamentary authorities in Washington.

#### What Happened

The thing that happened last month can be stated in a few sentences. Mr. Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on the Census, asked unanimous consent to bring forward a small amendment to the census law against which there could be no opposition. The technical question arose whether Mr. Crumpacker was in order by reason of

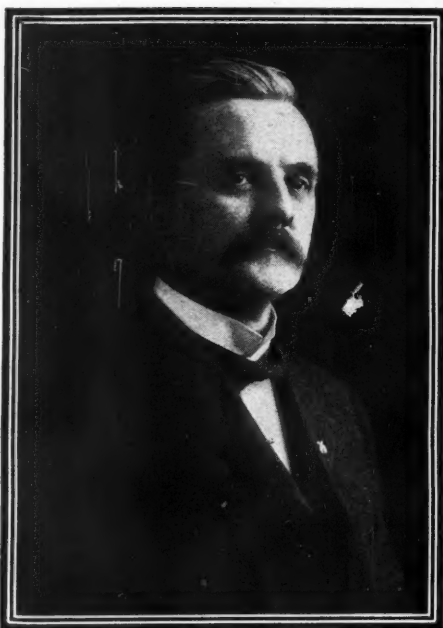


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HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON, OF ILLINOIS

(Deprived of Membership in the Rules Committee, but still Speaker of the House of Representatives)

certain rules of the House as to the calendar. Mr. Crumpacker took the ground that since the census is mandatory under the Constitution his motion relating to it was one of privilege and therefore superior to the rules. Mr. Crumpacker's point was sustained, after a protracted debate showing ample ability. Meanwhile the insurgents had been so much persecuted in one way and another that they had been especially restless for some time, and had won a small victory or two. With the aid of the Democrats, for example, they had refused to allow an appropriation for the maintenance of the Speaker's automobile. Mr. Norris, of Nebraska, a well-known insurgent, rose in his place and,—in answer to the Speaker's inquiry for what purpose he asked recognition,—he stated that he had a resolution involving a point of constitutional privilege. The Speaker's fatal step was in recognizing Mr. Norris. When the resolution was read it turned out to be one demanding a new Committee on Rules, much larger than the present one, to be elected in a somewhat elaborate way by the majority and minority members of the House, with the distinct proviso that the Speaker should not be a member. The issue could not be side-tracked.



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REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. NORRIS, OF NEBRASKA

(Leader of the Republican "Insurgents" in the parliamentary battle which resulted in the removal of the Speaker from the Rules Committee)

*The  
Dramatic  
Contest*

Judge Norris' motion was made on Thursday afternoon, and it resulted in a parliamentary battle that raged nearly all that night. The parliamentary day of Thursday was continued through Friday, and the question finally came to a vote Saturday afternoon. Thirty-five Republicans voted with the entire body of Democrats, with the result that the Norris resolution in a simpler form was adopted. Mr. Cannon's fight was a very plucky one, while that of the insurgents was resolute and entitled to respect. It seems to have been thought that to exclude Mr. Cannon from the Rules Committee would lead inevitably to his immediate retirement from the Speakership. This, however, did not follow. A change in the Speakership at this stage in the work of the session would be followed by great embarrassment, if not by legislative chaos. A coalition of Democrats and insurgents to change the rules was permissible, because the rules of the House cannot be called Republican or Democratic, since they involve nothing but the judgment of the membership of a parliamentary body as to the manner in which it will carry on its busi-

ness. But the election of a Speaker is a wholly different matter. The insurgent Republicans could not act with the Democrats in the choice of a Speaker, as against the great body of Republican members, without losing their party standing.

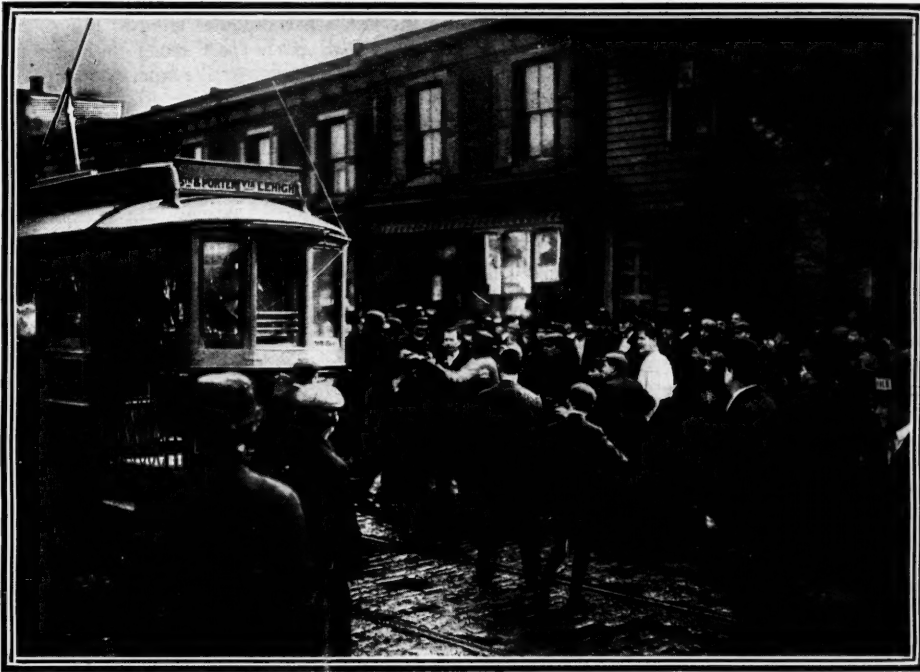
*Mr.  
Cannon's  
Position*

Mr. Cannon had already been elected Speaker for the lifetime of the present Congress. Nothing had happened to justify his retirement or removal at the present time. The rules fight was a different affair, because every one has known that an actual majority of the membership of the House has for a good while been prepared to change the rules at any moment when it could seize upon the chance to make the proper parliamentary play. Naturally Mr. Cannon, after the vote had gone against him on the Norris resolution, offered to entertain then or at any time a motion vacating the Speakership. Such a motion was actually made by a Democratic member, and of course the Democrats *pro forma* voted in favor of it. But only a little group, rather less than a quarter, of the Republican insurgents allowed themselves to be counted in favor of deposing Mr. Cannon. Four successive terms is a very long time for a Speaker to bear up under the strain of the position Mr. Cannon holds. He ought not to be a candidate for the Speakership of the Sixty-Second Congress, and it is not supposed by his friends that he has any intention of that kind. It was expected that the members of the new Committee on Rules, which is to be composed of six Republicans and four Democrats, would be selected and set at work about the first of April. The chances were that Mr. Daltzell, who has been ranking member of the old committee, might become chairman of the new one.

*Business  
in the  
House*

It has been pointed out that in future under this new arrangement the chairman of the Committee on Rules would become a personage of a good deal of authority, and that there might at times be some strain between the Speaker and the head of the Rules Committee in the exercise of general control over the business processes of the House. There are 391 members of the House of Representatives, and the number of bills introduced in a session sometimes reaches thirty thousand. Each member of this large body is naturally anxious to get his bills reported from com-





photograph by Paul Thompson

#### A SCENE IN THE PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILWAY STRIKE

mittees and brought under consideration. The line between the Speaker's arbitrary authority and a chaotic freedom on the part of individual members is not an easy one to draw. Insurgents and regulars alike were at pains to declare that they were not fighting the President or his policies, and that they desired to accomplish a reasonable amount of constructive legislation before adjournment. At Washington as at Albany this blowing off of political steam early in the year is fortunate for the Republican party, inasmuch as it gives some time for reconciliation before the campaign begins, and also makes it possible to say that certain issues have already been met and disposed of. The regulars will now not be too eager to invade the States and districts of the insurgents, while the insurgents will not be so militant against the regulars. Everybody will be anxious to complete the session at Washington and get into close touch with the voters at home. It is likely, therefore, that adjournment may be reached about the first of June. It is expected that the railway bill in some form will be passed; but it is not likely that ship subsidies will be voted in face of the fall elections.

#### *Corporations and Strikes*

In one respect corporations have not yet learned the lesson of their proper duty to the public. They should not be allowed to indulge in protracted quarrels with their employees. This dictum in particular should apply to all public service corporations, particularly those engaged in transportation. However ingeniously it may state the case, there is usually something wrong with the street railway company that subjects a prosperous city to inconvenience by getting into a predicament with its employees and subjecting itself to a strike and a tie-up of traffic. In the matter of street railways the public interest is superior to that of the corporation on the one hand or the employees on the other. In cities like Philadelphia and New York enormous fortunes have been made by individuals enjoying exclusive franchises for carrying passengers in street cars. The people controlling such franchises owe it to the communities they serve to employ skillful and well-trained motormen and conductors and to treat these men in such a way that they could have no provocation for a general strike. The State ought to provide some system for dealing conclusively with labor disputes.



*Evils of the  
Strike in  
Philadelphia*

This great strike in Philadelphia has been so wasteful and miserable an affair from many standpoints that it ought to stimulate thoughtful people in every State of the Union to make advance provision against similar failures of civilization in their own cities. The public authorities of Pennsylvania have been at fault in not making better provision for the solution of labor difficulties. They have had so much misery in that State from industrial warfare in years past that they ought to have learned peaceful ways to adjust labor disputes. Both State and city have had heavy bills to pay in their attempts to protect life and property. The street railroad company will have lost much more than it can ever have gained through its failure to deal with its own men in such a way as to keep their loyalty. But trade-unionism, on the other hand, will also have lost a great deal through its reckless resort to the sympathetic strike. The attempt to punish everybody, in a great variety of different ways, as a means of bringing the street railway company to terms, is not merely reckless, but it is also stupid. It must turn many a friend of organized labor into an implacable enemy. In Philadelphia two unions were involved

and the traction companies tried to play one off against the other. In the negotiations for a settlement of the strike the companies' recognition of the Keystone Association of employees, whose members did not strike, was one of the chief stumbling-blocks. The dominance of politics in the situation was made manifest when Senator Penrose actively intervened and forced from the street-car managers large concessions to the strikers; yet even these concessions were insufficient to bring about a settlement.

*Labor  
and the  
Railroads*

February was a month of general unrest among the employees of the transportation lines. While the serious strike on its street car lines disturbed Philadelphia, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad came to the verge of a break with its conductors and trainmen. At the last moment, President Willard called in the good offices of Commissioner of Labor Neill, who succeeded, by offering concessions to each side from the other, in bringing about a peaceful settlement. The Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, and the New Haven were, in the latter part of the month, still arguing with their men and the public. The stock market, which had paid no attention to the troubles in Philadelphia, and which is not in the habit of turning bearish on the news of labor troubles, felt a shiver at the further news that 25,000 firemen, on forty-nine railroads, were on the point of striking with the avowed purpose of tying up practically all the important lines west of the Mississippi. In the middle of the month, when the general managers of the affected roads had failed to meet their men on certain questions of conditions of labor as well as increases of pay, the situation had become so acute that Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Commissioner of Labor Neill went to Chicago as intermediaries. Their efforts seemed at first to promise a settlement of the trouble, but repeated conferences failed to secure even a working basis of agreement. The railroads were not alone in their labor troubles in February; the coal miners of the Middle West made demands for increased pay, which were flatly refused by the operators, and President T. L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, answered the refusal with a promise to shut down every coal mine in America unless the demands of the men were met.



CLARENCE O. PRATT

(The labor leader who led the Philadelphia car strike)

*The Arguments  
of the  
Railroads*

The sudden and widespread demands of labor for better wages, a few instances of which are noted above, have been clearly foreseen as an inevitable result of the recent course of prices in this country and the resulting high cost of living. The reasonableness of the employees' point of view has been advertised by the newspapers and periodicals of the entire country in the current discussion of the increased cost of living and by the many investigations into the causes of higher prices. The managers of the employing railroads have, therefore, taken great pains to prepare their side of the case and to show that if the living problem is a hard one for the men, it is a harder one for the railroad. Their contention is that while everything the railroad buys has increased in price even more than have the necessities of the trainmen, the railroad income per ton-mile has actually decreased since 1902, while the compensation of the trainmen has increased during the same period by from 20 to 30 per cent. The *Wall Street Journal* makes an interesting analysis of the situation from the statistics of food prices, published by the Bureau of Labor and Bradstreet's, and from the figures of compensation of railroad employees gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and finds that since 1902 engineers and conductors have received increases in pay not quite equal to the rise in prices of foodstuffs, but that firemen, switchmen, and other trainmen have had their pay increased somewhat more rapidly than foodstuffs have risen. In the meantime the average ton-mile rate received by the railroads has declined from 8.98 mills in 1902 to 7.56 mills in 1909. Of course, this comparison of average ton-mile rates would be misleading if there had come, between 1902 and 1909, any disproportionate increase in the volume of low-class freight. But the report in 1905 of Prof. H. C. Adams to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce showed that during five years a slight increase had come in the percentage of high-class freight to the whole, and that the volume of traffic had increased most largely in the South and West, where rates are relatively high. It looks, therefore, as if the contention of the railroads,—that their general level of rates is lower than formerly, while everything else is higher priced,—is true. The greater density and volume of traffic is allowing them, in spite of increasing costs and declining rates, to show fair earnings. If they are to continue to show fair

earnings, they say, their rates must go up, or their labor charge must not be increased.

*Our  
Waning Trade  
Balance*

Last month, the first time for a February in fifteen years, our commerce showed an actual excess of imports over exports. This unusual adverse trade balance was brought about by a falling off of exports to the smallest February total since 1905 and by an increase in imports to the largest total ever recorded for the second month of the year. For the eight completed months of the current fiscal year the excess of exports shows only 189 million dollars, against 341 million for 1909 and 515 million in 1908. Not since 1896 have the first eight months of the year shown so small a trade balance in our favor. The result is due not so much to a paucity of exports,—for these stand, in the period mentioned, at near the highest figure on record,—as to an unprecedented volume of imports. The latter total, for the eight months, 1,021 million dollars; 933 million dollars in 1907 was the highest figure until this year. An analysis of the most important articles that make up our commerce shows that while our exports as a whole have increased, there is a significant falling off in the amount of agricultural products sent to foreign countries. While the value of these was 726 million dollars in the first eight months of 1908, it had fallen to 626 million dollars for the same period of 1909, and is now reported as only 594 million dollars for 1910. This serious decrease in the quantities of wheat, corn, and cattle that the United States is able to sell to foreign countries is obviously due to the high prices now quoted in this country for staple commodities. The phenomenon suggests that natural laws may soon take a hand in scaling down the much discussed "cost of living." If visible supplies of grain in the barns of farmers are, as is reported, of record volume, and if prices have risen so high with us that Europe will not buy our farm products, a continuance of good crops ought to affect the serious and fundamental factor in the cost of living,—the high prices of foodstuffs.

*Are We  
to Import  
Foodstuffs?*

In the meantime, current writers on economics are saying that the United States has lost her position as one of the important granaries of the world, that within a generation we shall be forced to import grain and cattle to feed our people, and that the only hope left to us to

maintain a favorable trade balance is to sell our manufactured products abroad in sufficient quantities to make up for the declining agricultural exports. A more immediate question concerns the probability that gold will have to be sent abroad from this country, and the difficulty of finding the gold for that purpose. To be sure, there is still a balance in our favor, as respects exports and imports, of \$189,000,000 for the first two-thirds of the current year; but there are offsetting items, such as interest payments on our securities held abroad, tourist credits, and foreign freight, which make it necessary that we should have an excess of something like \$500,000,000 before there is a working trade balance in our favor. It is to be said, however, that figures of exports and imports have a way of changing in volume with great suddenness, and the present rapid decrease of our favorable trade balance may suddenly cease, owing to smaller imports of luxuries and to urgent demands by Europe for cotton and other farm products with the coming of lower prices, or of special foreign needs. Cotton is what concerns England most.

*Senator Root  
and the  
Income Tax*

A letter from Senator Root in support of the pending income-tax amendment to the federal Constitution was read in the New York Legislature on the last day of February, just as the matter was coming to a final vote in the legislatures of several other States. Governor Hughes having opposed in a special message the ratification of the amendment, Senator Root challenged the interpretation put upon the language of the amendment by the Governor, maintaining that the phrase, "from whatever source derived," as applied in the amendment to incomes subject to taxation, instead of enlarging the taxing power of the federal Government to include State and municipal bonds, as construed by Governor Hughes, really implies only that Congress may lay and collect such a tax upon any kind of income without apportionment among the several States and without regard to any census or enumeration. In other words, the amendment makes no change whatever beyond doing away with the rule that the tax must be apportioned. Mr. Root believes that it should be adopted in order that the National Government may be provided with adequate resources in times of need, and his argument has been re-enforced by those of certain economists,—notably Professor Seligman of Columbia,—who hold

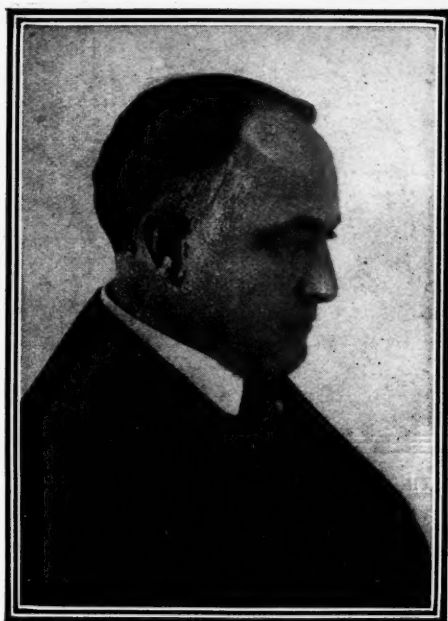
that court decisions must take into account the changing economic conditions and necessities of the nation. Meanwhile, the amendment had been ratified by the South Carolina Legislature in February, and early in March the legislatures of Illinois and Oklahoma passed resolutions of ratification. Virginia and Kentucky, on the other hand, true to their "strict-construction" traditions, rejected the amendment. Thus far in the campaign the only "doubtful" State won for the amendment is Illinois.

*War  
Against the  
White Plague*

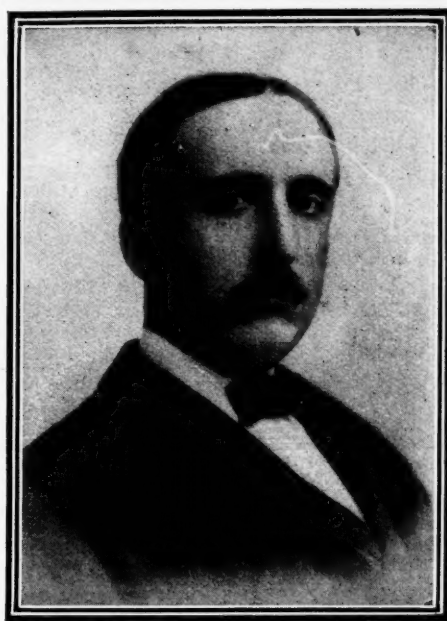
New York State's anti-tuberculosis fight, so well described by Mr. Kingsbury on page 432 of this REVIEW, received a fresh impetus from the conference of local committees held at Albany on March 19 and addressed by President Taft, Governor Hughes, Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Mr. Robert W. de Forest, of the Sage Foundation, and Mr. Homer Folks, the organizer of the New York movement. During the past two and a half years the number of State hospital beds for the treatment of consumption has been doubled and a beginning has been made in the provision of county and city hospital facilities. Five years hence, if the sixty local committees are successful in carrying out the program that has been mapped out for them, there will not be a single case of uncared-for tuberculosis in the State. It is not too much to hope that by 1920 the white plague will have been practically exterminated from Buffalo to Montauk Point. The educational campaign meanwhile goes on apace throughout the country. Late in February South Carolina held a conference on public health as a closing feature of the exhibition given by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, which for the past three years has been visiting three of the larger cities in each of the Southern States. In March the tuberculosis fighters of North Carolina met at Greensboro in connection with the exhibition. It can no longer be said that the South is not alive to this question.

*Beef  
Packers  
Indicted*

The meat boycott, entered on enthusiastically in Cleveland and other cities during the month of February, ceased to exist at the expiration of the sixty-day period of abstinence, about the middle of March. How faithfully the pledges of abstinence were kept and what the



L. F. SWIFT



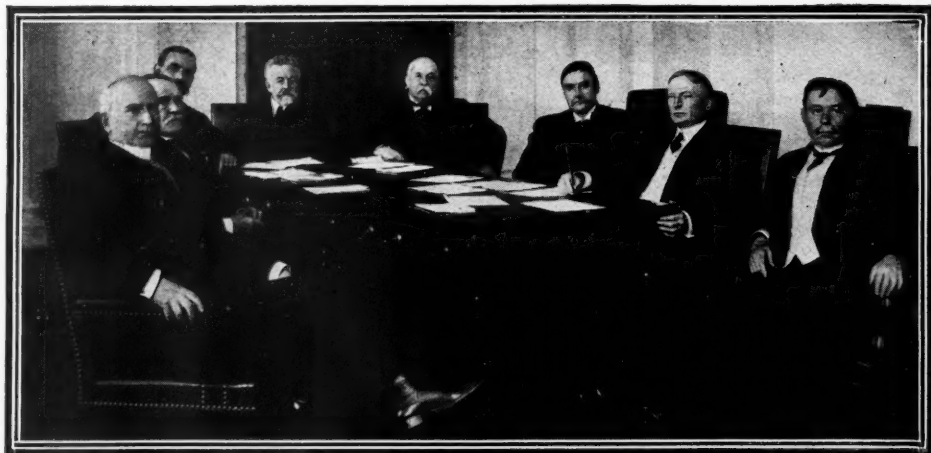
J. OGDEN ARMOUR

## TWO OF THE INDICTED CHICAGO PACKERS

total effect of the boycott was are matters for conjecture. But it may safely be said that the movement had some beneficial results, in that it focused attention on the high prices of foodstuffs and influenced a number of important investigations. The price of meat, against which the boycott was directed, does not seem to have been permanently affected; for whereas beef cattle were quoted at about six cents a pound wholesale when the "meat strike" began, the price was seven to seven and a half cents when the boycott ended. The price of hogs has likewise risen materially in this period. While the popular movement against the packers and their business has subsided, as was naturally to be expected, the judicial inquiries into these matters have proceeded and produced some results. The federal grand jury at Chicago, which had been engaged for eight weeks in an exhaustive investigation of the business of the packing companies, returned indictments on March 21 against the National Packing Company, sometimes termed the "Beef Trust," and ten subsidiary concerns. The indictments charge a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. A bill in equity for the dissolution of the alleged combination, naming the Armour,

Morris, Swift, and other companies, and a number of individuals, was also filed by United States District-Attorney Sims. The Government officials apparently regard the National Packing Company as the instrument by which the packers have sought to evade the anti-trust law and perfect their control of the beef business. It is believed that if the National Company can be dissolved, the alleged evils of the combination may be eliminated. Late in February a grand jury in Hudson County, New Jersey, had indicted practically the same companies and twenty-one individual directors, after the collection of a mass of evidence, under the direction of Prosecutor Garven, about the cold storage business. The indictment charged the companies and the individuals with conspiring to control the supply of meat in order to produce an artificial scarcity and thus increase prices. Should this turn out to be the case, the New Jersey evidence may be placed at the disposal of the Government for use in its proceedings against the packers. District-Attorney Whitman, of New York County, has also been given access to this evidence with a view to the consideration of the cold storage business by a New York grand jury.





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#### THE SENATE COMMITTEE THAT IS INVESTIGATING THE HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS

Left to right: Senator Jas. P. Clark, Arkansas; Senator Jos. F. Johnson, Alabama; Senator Reed Smoot, Utah; Senator Henry C. Lodge, Massachusetts; Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, New Hampshire; Senator Coe I. Crawford, South Dakota; Senator P. F. McCumber, North Dakota; Senator F. M. Simmons, North Carolina

*Still, the  
"Cost of  
Living"*

Meanwhile, the special committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into the cost of living has continued its sessions and heard much testimony. Among other things, the committee has been repeatedly assured that the packers are not to blame for the high prices, but that the producers are reaping the bulk of the profit. One interesting statement made to the committee was to the effect that the federal meat inspection law was an important factor in increasing the price of meat, for the reason that the cost of the cattle condemned by the government inspectors has been added to the price of the good meat sold. Statistics recently compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor show that meat prices have advanced in all the principal producing and consuming sections of the world. Fresh meats have advanced less than the salted and preserved goods. This is supposed to be due to reductions effected in the cost of chilling and transporting fresh meats, and to the increased supply in European markets owing to the growth of the system of distribution. The greater advance noted in the prices of fresh mutton over those of fresh beef is said to be due in part to the comparatively slow growth in the world's supply of sheep and the consequent higher price of wool. The interest taken by the Department of Agriculture in the question of reducing the cost of living is shown in the preparation by the Department of a manual

entitled "Economic Use of Meats in the Home." This book shows how to prepare the cheaper cuts of meat, and gives a variety of recipes and other information about foodstuffs. Copies of it may be obtained free by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Now  
for the  
Census*

On the fifteenth day of April, that is to say, about two weeks after this magazine reaches most of its readers, Uncle Sam's army of 65,000 enumerators will begin to gather statistics for the thirteenth federal census. So quietly has this army been mustered into service that few have been made aware of its existence. Yet its recruits have been enrolled and drilling for many weeks. They will soon invade every city, village, and populated area in the country. In the cities and large towns they are required to complete the population schedules within two weeks, and in the rural districts within thirty days. In some European countries the decennial counting of heads is done more expeditiously, but nowhere are the census schedules so elaborate. Our people are less wonted than the subjects of monarchies to governmental inquisition of any form and once every decade they have to be schooled to submit to a general quizzing at the hands of men chosen from among themselves. The counting of the people is only a part of the work intrusted to the census enumerators. Of the 65,000 enumerators employed on this census, 45,000



will have charge of the agricultural schedules covering the facts of farm operation and equipment. This information will be gathered with regard to the calendar year 1909, so far as farm operations are concerned, and the listing of farm equipment will be made as of April 15, 1910. The census of manufactures, mines, and quarries covers the calendar year 1909 only, and 1800 special agents for the gathering of these statistics have been at work since the beginning of the current year.

*A Highly  
Specialized  
Job*

In organizing the present census inquiry more attention than ever before has been given to the matter of perfecting the schedules and weighing each question with reference to its precise significance and scientific value. A group of trained investigators familiar with the various branches of expert knowledge which the census will cover was engaged during the greater part of last summer in discussing and advising regarding these questions. Their criticism should prove of great value in the final results, which will show in the information elicited by the inquiries. After the enumerators and special agents have succeeded in obtaining answers to the questions, the enormous labor of tabulating and classifying these answers will be begun in the Census Office at Washington. Much of this labor is now performed by machines, each of which is capable of making about 25,000 tabulations a day. The Census Bureau has installed its own punching and tabulating machines, thereby effecting great money saving to the Government. It is stated that the first announcement of tabulation by cities will be made about June 1. Others will follow from day to day until about August 15, when the count of the principal cities will probably be completed. There will probably be no statement of the details by States and Territories before September 1. A verified statement of the entire enumeration of the country may be made public during the month of September.

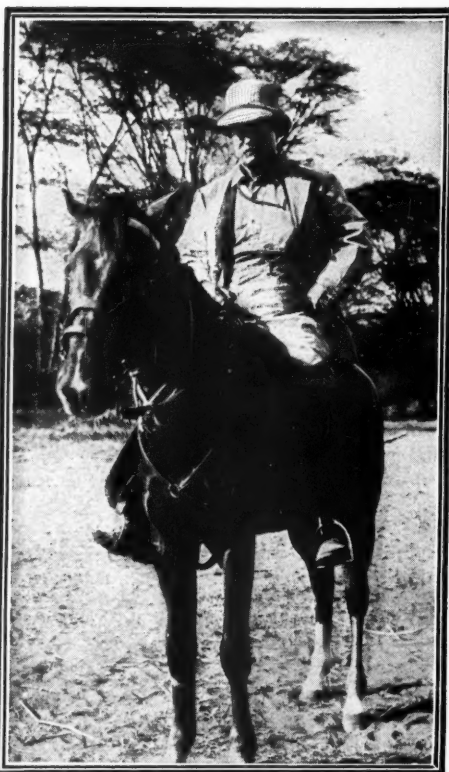
*Real  
Progress in  
Conservation*

A statement issued by the Geological Survey last month shows that the Government's conservation work for the preceding year included many important investigations relating to coal, oil, and phosphate deposits, and to water-power sites on the public domain. Coal-land withdrawals cover 7,675,000 acres not previously withdrawn. As explained in Mr.

Mitchell's article contributed to our February number, the new regulations of the Interior Department for the classifying of coal lands have materially increased the sale price of these lands, besides fixing more definitely the standards of coal classification. Thus, for example, under the old regulation in eight widely separated townships, the total area classed as coal lands was 66,320 acres, and the sale price was \$288,600, whereas under the new regulation the area in the same eight townships is 126,663 acres and the sale price is \$15,777,668,—an increase in area of over 100 per cent. and in price of over 600 per cent. In the matter of public water-power site withdrawals also a great advance was made during the year. On March 4, 1909, such withdrawals were in force covering vacant public lands on 29 rivers in 9 States. New withdrawals have been made during the year along 97 rivers covering land not already withdrawn, and increasing the total number of States to 11. These power-site withdrawals now cover about 13,000 acres of vacant public lands and 200,000 acres of other lands.

*Postal  
Savings  
Banks*

The Senate passed the Administration's bill for a postal savings-bank system on March 5, after amending it so as to permit the withdrawal of the deposits from the local banks in any exigency involving the credit of the National Government, and the investment of the funds so withdrawn in securities bearing interest at not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. During the debate in committee of the whole the bill's constitutionality was attacked by Senators Bailey and Rayner, but in the final stages of the discussion the issue was joined between those Senators who favored the granting of broad discretion to the Board of Trustees in the matter of withdrawing the deposits from the banks and those who, like Senator Cummins, were afraid that any bond-investment provision would tend to send the accumulations of the people into channels which lead directly away from the homes and neighborhoods of the savers to the country's money centers, where financial congestion is already an evil. Senator Root advocated with much force the bond-investment proposition, which was adopted after a spirited argument. The bill on final passage in the Senate commanded every Republican vote,—something that has not occurred for several years in the case of any important measure.



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EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS FAVORITE HORSE  
(Photographed during his African trip)

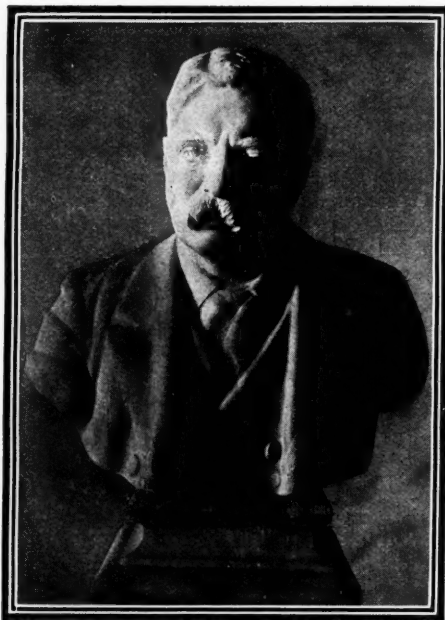
Mr. Roosevelt  
Leaves  
Africa

The great Smithsonian expedition to Africa, headed by ex-President Roosevelt, has come to a successful end. It was a fortunate affair, in that its members came through it in safety, and its results were far greater, as respects the National Museum at Washington, than any one had anticipated. Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous and acquisitive mind was occupied not merely with the scientific or sportsman-like aspects of animal life in Africa but also with everything else of human interest. The narrative of his hunting experiences has now for some months past been appearing in monthly installments in *Scribner's Magazine*, and meanwhile he has been preparing the addresses that he is soon to give at Berlin, Paris, Oxford, and other European capitals. A large reception committee has been officially appointed to take charge of arrangements for welcoming him home in June. Many newspaper men from this country, as well as from

Europe, went to Khartum to see him as he brought to an end his leadership of a scientific expedition and joined Mrs. Roosevelt and his daughter in their program of several months of European visiting and travel.

And Begins His  
Lecture Tour  
of Europe

A few days after this issue of the REVIEW reaches its readers the ex-President will be again on European soil after nearly a year's absence. On April 2 he is due at Naples and the following day at Rome, where he will be given an almost royal welcome by the Italian monarchs. On the 15th of the present month he will be in the Austrian capital. According to the program as now laid down, Paris will be reached on the 21st. A week will be spent in that city, during which the ex-President will deliver at least one lecture in French before the Sorbonne. From Paris his journey will take him to Brussels and The Hague, bringing him to Christiania on the 3d, where he will deliver an important lecture before the University in the Norwegian capital. A short visit will be paid to Stockholm, and Mr. Roosevelt and his party will reach Berlin on May 9. He will deliver at the University of Berlin at least one address in Ger-



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THE ROOSEVELT BUST

(To be placed in the Vice-Presidential gallery in the Capitol at Washington)

man. It is expected that the British metropolis will be reached on May 16, where the Roosevelt party will remain for nearly a month, the return journey to the United States beginning some time before the middle of June. The trip from Khartum down the Nile to Alexandria, where ship was taken for Naples, was thoroughly enjoyed by Mr. Roosevelt, who found much to praise in the British administration of Egypt. He visited the battlefield of Omdurman, inspected the great dam of Assouan at Luxor, and made several addresses to students at different educational institutions. He steadfastly refused to discuss American politics, but permitted himself to express interest in the welcome which is being planned for him upon his return to the United States.

*Canada  
and Our  
Tariff Law*

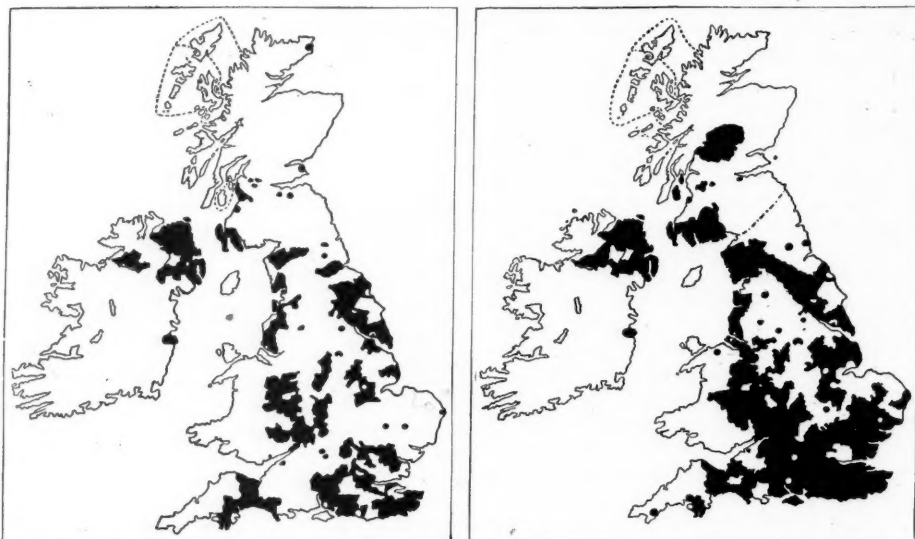
With the return to Washington last month of the special tariff commission from its fruitless visit to Ottawa the administration of President Taft found itself confronted with one of the gravest and most vexatious problems it had yet encountered in its foreign relations. This special commission consisted of Mr. John G. Foster, American Consul-General at Ottawa, as chairman; Prof. Henry C. Emory, chairman of the Tariff Board of the Treasury Department, and Mr. Charles M. Pepper, the commercial expert of the Bureau of Trade Relations in the State Department. The commission had been sent to the Canadian capital to secure from the Dominion Government "most favored nation" treatment in return for the minimum rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The commission, however, received practically no encouragement. It asked the removal of the Canadian export duties on pulp-wood from the crown lands and the general low rates which the Dominion has recently accorded to French imports, for which France has given similar favors. In return for the desired concessions, the commission could offer to Canada only the suspension of the very highest rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff by special Presidential proclamation. For a number of years the Laurier administration in Canada perseveringly sought tariff concessions at the hands of the American Government and offered favors, but without result. Then Canada began to realize the strength of her position, made possible by her immense natural resources, and turned to other countries for more favorable tariff relations.

*The Dominion's  
Trade with  
Europe*

After some years of parleying the Canadian discrimination against German goods was brought to an end by an agreement reached in February last, in accordance with which Germany now extends to Canadian products her minimum rates. Early last month a Franco-Canadian trade treaty was concluded, giving Canadian trade products even better treatment in the French markets than they have in Germany. Because of Great Britain's "favored nation" treaties these favorable rates, given by Canada to France, are now automatically extended to thirteen other nations, leaving the United States the only country of the first rank still subject to higher rates. According to the regular tariff scheme of Great Britain and her colonies, Canada's lowest rate is extended to the mother country. These favorable concessions have been regarded in some high tariff quarters in this country as constituting "undue discrimination" against the United States, and it was expected that if no agreement were reached before the end of last month the President would proclaim the maximum rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff against all dutiable Canadian imports.

*Canada's  
Point  
of View*

The Canadian reply to these contentions is that, at the present time, the United States actually levies a minimum tax of 45 per cent. on Canadian goods; that this percentage is the same as that officially published in 1908 before the promised "downward revision" of the Payne-Aldrich law; that the new American tariff, the minimum rates of which are "everywhere in the United States regarded as extortionate," has established, for the first time in history, a maximum tariff raising the average tax to 70 per cent., and that it is not certain from the wording of the law whether the extra tax of 25 per cent. would not be imposed on articles now on the free list. Canada, therefore, to escape the Payne-Aldrich tariff, goes elsewhere for her markets. "We are not willing" (we quote the *Toronto Globe*) "to give to the United States without corresponding favors most of the advantages which France has bought with valuable concessions." "All the facts exonerate Canada," says the *Globe* further, "from the charge of unfair treatment of her neighbor . . . they show that the facts are on our side, and, moreover, they demonstrate clearly that we have a mightily sustaining power."



THE STRENGTH OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN BEFORE AND AFTER THE RECENT GENERAL ELECTION

(The blackened portions indicate districts carried by the Unionists)

*How American  
Interests  
Might Suffer*

A tariff war between the two countries would bring them as near to a state of commercial non-intercourse as it is possible for two civilized nations to come. Many of our imports from Canada constitute our sole supply of the articles involved. In this class are nickel, wood-pulp for paper, and certain grades of lumber. American paper-makers have large holdings in the Province of Quebec. This supply would be cut off in case of a tariff war, and American paper mills would have to purchase their supplies in Europe. In the last fiscal year we exported to Canada American goods to the value of more than \$180,000,000. The Canadian surtax of 33 1-3 per cent., which would be imposed at once in retaliation for the maximum of our own tariff, would be a prohibitive tax upon most dutiable American goods, and Canadian merchants would find that they could buy more cheaply from our British, French, and German competitors. Resentment against what are termed American exactions has been increasing lately, and Dr. Fernow,—now known as “the Canadian Gifford Pinchot,”—has stated that he has the backing of most of the newspapers and manufacturers in demanding that Canadian forests be used only by Canadians. Last month, also, the New Bruns-

wick Legislature unanimously passed a resolution demanding that all pulp-wood cut on the crown lands of New Brunswick should be manufactured into paper within the province limits. Much was hoped from the conference which took place at Albany on March 20 between President Taft, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Mr. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister of Finance. While no definite conclusion was reached on this occasion, it was announced that the remaining days of March would be devoted to “friendly negotiations.”

*End of the  
Revolution  
in Nicaragua*

Early last month it became evident that the fortune of war in Nicaragua had turned from the revolutionists to the government forces. Several crushing defeats of the armies of General Estrada followed one another quickly, and soon it was plain that the revolution had been completely put down. Estrada offered peace to the government, asking Dr. Madriz, who had been elected President to succeed Zelaya, to consent to a general election under the constitution and the guarantee of fairness by the United States Government. Our State Department, however, declined to accede to Estrada's request, and President Madriz refused even to consider the proposal. Of course, unless both factions ask



for intervention, the United States Government will do nothing. The reported withdrawal, last month, of our warships and marines from Nicaraguan waters has been interpreted, in certain quarters, as a "diplomatic backdown." Of course it is nothing of the kind; it is really only the cautiousness of the State Department in proceeding in the real interests of the people of Nicaragua and all Central America. It is apparently being demonstrated that Dr. Madriz is a careful, safe man who represents the wishes of the people of the country. The American State Department, however, wishes to be more certain of this, and to know whether he is his own man, or, as has been charged, only the puppet of Zelaya. Estrada may maintain for some months a guerrilla warfare, but it is apparent that the insurrection is crushed. South American diplomats do not take a very deep interest in the matter, as they all apparently have confidence in the fairness and good intentions of the United States Government. They are, however, so far as the expression of their opinion indicates, very anxious to have some order brought about in Central America, so that these smaller republics may not cast reproach upon the name Latin-American.

*South-American Politics*

The Brazilian general election, held late in February, resulted in the choice, by a large majority, of Marshal Hermes Fonseca for President. Marshal Fonseca is a conservative in politics, a warm friend of the United States, and a life-long advocate of the policy of making Brazil a real naval power. In Argentina the Presidential election took place on March

13. Dr. Roque Saens Pena was elected. An election will be held in Colombia on the third of the present month, for a Constitutional Assembly to meet at Bogota on May 15 to revise the constitution. One month later the national Congress will assemble for the purpose of electing a new President to succeed Dr. Gonzales-Valencia. A change of chief magistrate in Panama was brought about last month. Dr. Carlos A. Mendoza, first Vice-President, succeeded the late President Obaldia.

*Opening the British Parliament*

When the new British Parliament was formally opened on February 21 by King Edward and Queen Alexandra in person it was expected that some definite statement would be made, either in the speech from the throne or in the opening address of the Premier as to the program for the session. The precarious position of the Ministry, dependant as it is upon the rather unpredictable temper of its radical allies, the Laborites and the Irish Nationalists, had been made even worse by the hesitancy of the Premier in his after-election utterances. The speech from the throne was awaited with unusual interest. Besides the usual perfunctory references to foreign and imperial affairs, King Edward's address contained two paragraphs of first-rate importance. He said:

Recent experience has disclosed serious difficulties due to recurring differences of strong opinion between the two branches of the Legislature. Proposals will be laid before you with all convenient speed to define the relations between the houses of Parliament so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance and its predominance in legislation.



THE FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Leaders of the government and the opposition walking together; the Speaker, accompanied by the Black Rod, and followed by the "faithful Commons," on his way to the House of Lords)

(From the Illustrated London News)



JOHN BURNS READY FOR THE KING'S LEEVE

These measures, in the opinion of my advisers, should provide that this house should be so constituted and empowered as to exercise impartially in regard to proposed legislation the functions of initiation, of revision, and, subject to proper safeguards, of delay.

The words "this house" in the second paragraph indicate the House of Lords, since the King was speaking to the members of the Commons who had been summoned to the Chamber of Peers in accordance with immemorial custom to hear the speech.

In inserting the words "in the opinion of my advisers," King Edward VII. emphasized the independence of the Crown in the British constitutional system. For the first time in modern British political history the Sovereign has declined to identify himself with the policy of his Ministers. King Edward virtually told his Cabinet and the country as well that he is a strictly constitutional monarch, but that if the Ministers propose a fundamental change in the constitution it-

self he must have more than the dictation of one branch of the Legislature to commit him to such a course. On another page this month Mr. Stead presents a study of the dominant position held by England's "Sovereign Lord and King" in the present constitutional crisis.

Mr.  
Asquith's  
Attitude

Mr. Asquith's speech explaining his policy was clear, but depressing, to his followers and the country. He admitted that before making his ante-election speeches he had received no guarantees as to what the King would do. Mr. Asquith explained further that the question of the veto power of the House of Lords and the Lloyd-George budget would be pushed through the session simultaneously. He announced that votes would be taken immediately to authorize certain indispensable funds for supplies. Then resolutions setting forth the ministerial measure for dealing with the House of Lords would be brought forward, and then an attempt would be made to force the budget through the House before the spring recess. "With the Lords' resolution, so also with the budget,—we stand or fall by them both." It was decided that having transacted routine business and obtained the necessary funds, the House would adjourn from March 24-29.



WILL THE LORDS REFORM THEMSELVES?

PEER: "Well, if I've got to be doctored, I should really much prefer this little mixture of my own"

From *Punch* (London)



THE LABOR PARTY MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

*The Liberal  
Plan for  
the Lords*

In a campaign speech in Scotland before the balloting began Mr. Asquith declared, "We are not going to improve the House of Lords at all; what we are going to do is to deprive the House of Lords of its veto." According to dispatches received from London late last month, Mr. Asquith's plan for reforming the Lords contemplates making that body a second chamber, somewhat on the plan of our own Senate, with 240 members (at present there are 615), elected for a long term by the present Parliamentary voters, chosen directly from a large group of the present constituencies. Mr. Asquith's proposed second chamber would have only "powers of delay," not of veto. If it differed with the Commons, the differences must be settled in joint session. In his proposal for modifying the structure of the upper house, which Mr. Asquith promised to introduce in the Commons on March 29, there was to be a plan for shortening the duration of future parliamentary sessions which are now considered cumbrously long.

*Will the  
Lords Reform  
Themselves?*

Several important addresses by eminent Peers, made in open Parliament, have indicated the desire of the Lords to reform themselves. In a masterful address on March 14 former Premier Rosebery reviewed the entire history of the upper house, declared that "for a long time there had been in the House of Lords a body of opinion profoundly conscious of the imperfection in its structure." "If you do not reform yourselves," he declared, "radical and unwise action will be

taken by the other house and perhaps supported by the electorate." Lord Rosebery's plan, which, it is understood, has the indorsement of a strong minority of the Peers, was embodied in the following resolution which the Lords referred to an investigating committee:

- (1) That a strong and efficient second chamber is not merely an integral part of the British Constitution, but is necessary to the well-being of the State and the balance of Parliament.
- (2) That a second chamber can best be obtained by reforming and reconstituting the House of Lords.
- (3) That a necessary preliminary to such reform and reconstitution is the acceptance of the principle that possession of a peerage shall no longer in itself give the right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

Lord Lansdowne, in a vigorous speech following Lord Rosebery, admitted that "there is a House of Lords question," but demanded deliberate, joint action in settling "a problem of such national gravity."

*The London  
County  
Council*

While the Unionists in England are denouncing the Lloyd-George budget and most of the other Liberal party doctrines as "socialistic," conservative journals and public speakers have been admitting that it will be impossible in the future to ever undo the great bulk of the public reform work of the past Parliamentary session. The so-called socialistic ideas, those that stand for governmental, or rather united public measures for the relief of general want and distress, have obtained a hold on the English public mind that will not soon, if ever, be loosened. This is illustrated by the gains made by the progressive



From the *Illustrated London News*

MR. CHAMBERLAIN TAKING THE OATH IN THE COMMONS

(Mr. Chamberlain's entry into the House of Commons was unexpected. The member for West Birmingham came into the House, leaning on the arm of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, his son, as the first member to be returned. While the oath was being read Mr. Austen Chamberlain wrote his father's name in the roll of Parliament. Then the pen was placed in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's left hand, and he touched the signature, thus attesting its validity and "signing" the roll by making his mark. The incident called forth many sympathetic remarks, for the chief champion of Tariff Reform has not been in the House since July, 1906.)

party in the recent London County Council election, which was held on March 5. The results of these, although virtually a deadlock similar to that of the Imperial Parliament, show a great gain for the Progressives. The parties are now almost exactly equal in numbers. The London County Council was established in 1889, and for eighteen years was dominated by the Progressives, who did much for the British metropolis. They secured better housing for London, betterment of transportation service, fairer weights and measures, more parks, easier conditions and better wages for labor, and increased fire protection. In 1907 came the reaction and the so-called Moderates, or Municipal Reformers, triumphed at the polls after a campaign the war cry of which was "Down with Socialism." At the election last month the Progressives gained twenty-one seats.

*Growth of  
the Tariff  
Reform Idea*

In moving the official opposition amendment to the address in reply to the King's speech (on February 24) Mr. Austen Chamberlain raised the fiscal question generally. The amendment was defeated, but by a much smaller majority than similar amendments have been defeated at the assembling of the two preceding parliaments. Mr. Chamberlain quoted Chancellor Lloyd-George's figures of \$142,000,000 as the loss occasioned by the failure of the budget in the last session of Parliament. Financial security would be obtained only, he contended, by the triumph of "Tariff Reform." The tariff movement in England, that is, the agitation for a protective tariff, has just about closed its first decade of agitation. Sentiment, as between the mother country and her colonies, seems to be, on the whole, weakening. In 1908 Canada with Newfoundland and Australia and New Zealand sent their Premiers to London with the offer of reciprocity ("Preference," as it is known in England), and the plea that the mother land would greatly strengthen her position with the colonies by availing herself of this offer. The deputations were wined and dined and turned away unsatisfied. Since then other nations have been extending their trade with Britain's colonies, often to the injury of "home trade."

*Mr.  
Chamberlain's  
Leadership*

The movement for Tariff Reform has grown in importance and influence chiefly through the influence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. As long as he was the dominant figure, the movement waxed strongly and steadily gathered adherents. In 1906, however, illness removed Mr. Chamberlain from active participation in British politics. Then the Tariff Reform propaganda looked to Mr. Arthur Balfour for leadership. While favoring a change leading toward some sort of tariff reform, Mr. Balfour has never been persuaded to enunciate any positive views on the subject. Indeed, it has seemed as though he were using the resources of his official position, first as Premier, and now as leader of the opposition in the house, to block the progress of the tariff reform idea. Without any vigorous leadership the protective tariff propaganda has languished, although during the past two or three years it has apparently been gaining a good many adherents. It was by rather a dramatic coincidence that, just as the Association of



Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom in session in London late in February was adopting resolutions in favor of "tariff reform and colonial preference," Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an aged man, broken in health and almost blind, but the first member returned to the new Parliament, was signing his name to the roll of the House of Commons by the pathetic method of making his mark after his signature had been affixed by his son Austen.

*The Irish  
and the  
Budget*

There can be no doubt of the fact that Mr. Asquith's government has been, since the results of the election were announced, dependent for its very existence upon the votes of the Irish Nationalists. Mr. John Redmond has been virtual dictator of the course of the Liberal government since the opening of Parliament. Both the Liberal and Labor parties are agreed upon the importance of passing a budget at the earliest possible moment. The Irish, however, are not satisfied with the financial measure drawn by Mr. Lloyd-George, claiming that the duties therein provided for would impose unjust burdens upon Ireland. Therefore, while compelled to appease the Irish members by such an attitude toward the House of Lords as would permit the early introduction of a Home Rule bill, Mr. Asquith has also been under the necessity of placating Mr. Redmond and his followers in the matter of the terms of the financial measure. All of the Irish are agreed in opposing the budget, as it originally passed the Commons, Mr. O'Brien's ten Independents joining with the Redmondites in denouncing it. The Irish Nationalist leader has taken advantage of a very much mixed situation in British politics to acquire the balance of power in Parliament. This position of advantage he naturally intends to use for the benefit of his constituents. In a speech acknowledging the receipt of large contributions from Irishmen in the United States toward the Home Rule campaign last month Mr. Redmond predicted that there will be another general election within a few weeks.

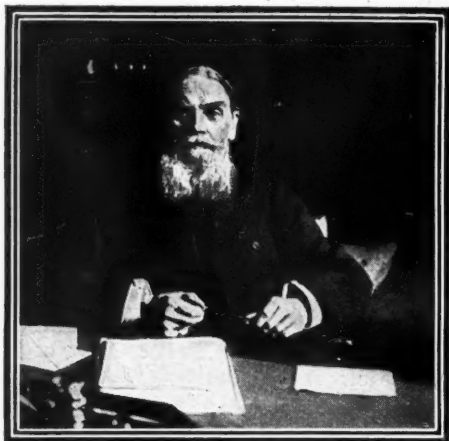
*Financial  
Scandal in  
France*

An unexpected issue has arisen to complicate the national election campaign in France, balloting for which begins on the 24th day of the present month. The almost open warfare which has continued between Church and State since 1901 has been embittered

during the past few months by the attacks of various Catholic church officials upon the Ministry of Education for withdrawing from the schools old textbooks and substituting others more in conformity with the non-religious character of the government. Early last month the commission of the French Senate, headed by the former Premier, Combes, which had been appointed to investigate the administration of the property of the churches, convents, and schools which had been expropriated by the State, made its report. The document disclosed an almost incredible amount of corruption and inefficiency. The arrest of a number of persons connected with the settlement of the church affairs followed. Among these was one M. Duez, who confessed to a shortage in his accounts of more than \$1,000,000. Duez had been government receiver for thirteen of the congregations or ecclesiastical organizations which had forfeited their property according to the law of 1901. He confessed to have used the funds resulting from the liquidation of this property for private speculation. Other confessions to the same general effect showed a vast amount of collusion between government officials and lawyers and unlimited graft.

*The  
Ministry  
Sustained*

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Jaurès, the socialist leader, brought up the matter and made a violent attack on the government. Conservatives also condemned the Ministry. Premier Briand, however, replied that a "rigid" and "pitiless" investigation would be made and no one would be spared. In a test vote, on March 15, in the Chamber, following a long debate on the scandal, a resolution condemning in the severest terms the corruption and mismanagement of the administration, but expressing confidence in the government's promise to investigate fearlessly and punish the guilty, was passed by a large majority. It is interesting to note in passing that the apprehensions of an epidemic following the subsidence of the floods in Paris have proved unfounded. Thanks to the precautions and rescue work undertaken by the government and private enterprise, the number of deaths in Paris during the weeks following the falling of the waters of the Seine was actually less than normal. The official reports of the flood damage in eighteen departments show a direct loss of \$14,600,000, \$10,000,000 of which represents the damage to Paris.



COUNT VON SCHWERIN-LÖWITZ, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG

*Prussia's Suffrage Troubles*

All Germany, it would seem, has been stirred over the struggle for franchise reform in Prussia. As we have already pointed out in these pages, the electoral law under which Prussian citizens have voted for the past two generations is antiquated and cumbersome. It gives unfair advantages to the bureaucratic and property classes. Moreover, the voting for membership in the Prussian Diet has been indirect, although the direct method has obtained for membership in the Imperial Parliament, the Reichstag. The restrictions have been bitterly opposed by the radical and progressive elements, and the agitation for reform has been going on for years. In February Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, acting in his capacity as Prussian Minister of State, brought in a so-called reform bill embodying the government's reply to the demands of the liberals and radicals. This measure substitutes direct for indirect suffrage, retaining, however, the three-class voting system, whereby electors are graded according to the amount of taxes they pay, although officers, officials,

and other educated voters are placed in the first or second electoral classes irrespective of the amount of their taxes.

*Rioting Against an Unpopular Law*

This measure was so unsatisfactory that popular demonstrations, amounting to serious riots in some places, occurred all over the empire, chiefly in Berlin. The Socialists engineered a vast demonstration in the capital on Sunday, March 6. In the city alone more than 100,000 persons took part in the great open-air demonstration against the suffrage bill. Forbidden by the police to parade, they nevertheless, to the number of 100,000, took a "demonstrative stroll" through two of the parks, and the police were powerless to prevent. Later, losing their nerve, the officers of the law attacked a peaceful crowd with sabers, seriously wounding many. More than 300 persons were injured in different parts of the country by the police during the demonstrations. Other riots occurred on March 18, which was the anniversary of the Berlin "revolution" of 1848. Great indignation was aroused, the press bitterly attacking the Chancellor, who was also "baited" in the Reichstag.

*The Government Unyielding*

It is significant of the submissive character of the German voter that the Chancellor did not deign to reply further than to emphatically reject the socialist and radical demands for reform. Furthermore, on March 16, the conservative votes behind the government in the Diet



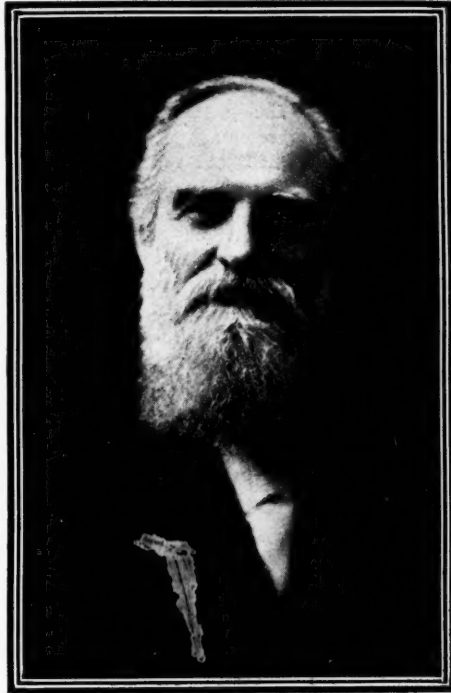
OLD MOTHER GERMANIA HAD BETTER WATCH OUT OR SHE WILL BE WALLED IN BY HOSTILE TARIFFS

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

passed the measure without essential changes. We quote German press opinion on this measure on another page. The Imperial Parliament has been showing a slightly different temper. On March 15 a motion by one of the Socialist members demanding the introduction of a bill making the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag for all his official acts was adopted by a small majority. Late in February Count zu Stolberg-Wernigerode, President of the Reichstag since 1907, died. His successor, appointed early in March, is Hans Graf von Schwerin-Löwitz, a lifelong member of the Conservative party.

*Germans and  
Americans in  
Trade and Art*

There is becoming evident some considerable apprehension among German merchants and manufacturers as to the rivalry of our business men in the international market. More than one speaker in the Reichstag has openly denounced the Payne-Aldrich tariff as unfair to Germany. Some popular interest was evinced in the proposition made last year for an American exposition to be held in Berlin during the coming summer. American products were to be exhibited and a number of American firms were invited to make displays. Late in February Herr Delbrück, Minister of the Interior, in a speech in Parliament, announced that the German Government had given "no moral or financial support" to the exhibit. Later this word "moral" was declared to be a mistake for "official." The incident, however, discouraged the American committee, when further the German Chambers of Commerce decided to boycott the proposed exhibit. Therefore the American Commission, at the head of which was Mr. Herman A. Metz, former Comptroller of New York City, suggested the postponement of the exhibition until the summer of 1911, and that the character of the enterprise be changed from a strictly American affair to a German-American one. To this the German committee has agreed. Following the announcement made by Dr. Paul Schwartz, editor of *Petroleum*, a German trade paper, upon his arrival in this country in February, that the German Government intends to start a monopoly to drive out the Standard Oil Company, came the news that several German manufacturing concerns had captured big contracts for the construction of industrial works in this country, which included the building of coke ovens in Pennsylvania and turbines for Niagara Falls power plants.



NICHOLAS TCHAIKOVSKI, THE AGED PATRIOT-  
REVOLUTIONIST WHO HAS BEEN ACQUITTED  
BY A RUSSIAN COURT

Finally, an exhibit of American art in Berlin, beginning on March 16, in conjunction with the Royal Academy show, has been influential in calling the attention of the continent to American progress in painting.

*The  
Acquittal of  
Tchaikowski*

Although not sympathizing with all his aims and ideas, the American people and the civilized world in general regard with sincere satisfaction the acquittal of Nicholas Tchaikovsky by the Russian court which tried him on the charges of criminal, revolutionary activity and complicity in plots against the life of the Czar. A revolutionist Tchaikovsky undoubtedly is. Indeed, since 1870 he has been known as the "Father of the Russian Revolution." Those who heard him speak during his trip several years ago through the United States, however, have found it impossible to believe this idealistic, patriotic, humane old man of 74 guilty of any of the criminal charges made against him. For two years past Tchaikovsky has been imprisoned in the fortress of Schluesselberg, in St. Petersburg, awaiting trial, and many

efforts had been made by influential friends in America and Europe to have the case brought to open trial. Premier Stolypin declined to open the doors of the court-room to the general public or the foreign press representatives; but the world is credibly informed that the trial was conducted with fairness. Tchaikovski's acquittal is to an extent an exoneration of the Russian Government itself, which has so generally been regarded as despotic and arbitrary in its administration of justice. At the same time with Tchaikovski Madam Katharine Breshkovskaya was put on trial on the same charges. The result was the sentence of Madam Breshkovskaya to life exile in Siberia, but not to hard labor. She had admitted being a social revolutionist, but denied most of the other charges of the indictment. An end of the entire Siberian exile system seems to be in sight. Early last month the budget committee of the Duma cut down to less than one-third the usual sum the appropriation to support the system of prisons in Russia's Asiatic domain. In making this reduction the committee declared that the prison system in Siberia, whether for political or criminal offenders, is "thoroughly bad and should be abolished."

*Monarchy  
Popular in  
Europe*

It is an interesting and significant sign of the times, as Mr. Stead points out in his suggestive analysis of King Edward's part in the British crisis, which we present to our readers on another page this month that; while the republican principle is very strong throughout Europe, it is nevertheless true that the monarchical form is still very popular not only in Europe but in the rest of the world as well. Indeed, there is no effective opposition to-day in Europe to the form of monarchy. Reform movements in Russia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey, as well as in the other nations of western Europe are evidently just now looking forward to changing the spirit of existing institutions rather than their forms. When radically republican Norway separated herself from Sweden in 1905 it was the monarchical form of government which was chosen. Radical Young Turkey remains a monarchy, democratic Belgium continues the kingly succession and sternly republican Holland celebrates with almost delirious joy the birth of a princess. Royal personages are very popular in Europe to-day. On the opposite page we present

characteristic portraits of European monarchs and their children, the publication of which have provoked great enthusiasm among their peoples. The little German and Spanish heirs apparent have, it would seem, a certainty of eventually attaining to the headship of their peoples in the regular line of kingship.

*Ever-  
Progressing  
China*

Following up its policy of "China for the Chinese," the government at Peking recently determined to make more effective its control over Tibet, the land of the Lamas, the priestly heads of the Buddhist faith. A campaign was begun more than a year ago to secure active Chinese participation in the administration of Tibetan affairs, and, early during the present year, an army of 25,000 Chinese troops, drilled by Japanese officers, and equipped with the most modern munitions of war, entered Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. At the approach of the Chinese the Grand Lama fled into India with his ministers. Immediately an Imperial edict was promulgated deposing this Dalai Lama from the position of the head of the Buddhist faith, accusing him of non-payment of tribute and of "criminal, political intrigue." It is reported to be the Chinese policy to reduce the number of priests in the monasteries in Tibet, to begin the education of the Tibetan people, and to settle Chinese emigrants throughout the country. In the spring of 1904, it will be remembered, a British expedition under Colonel Younghusband fought its way into the holy city of Lhasa. The Lama then fled to Peking to protest against the British invasion of Tibet. By a peculiar contrast, the second time a hostile force enters Tibet, the Lama flees to British possessions (appealing to the Viceroy of India at Calcutta) to protect him against the Chinese. This Tibetan expedition is but one evidence of the militant character of the new China. The attitude of the Celestial Empire toward Russia and Japan in the question of Manchuria and its railroads is another indication of an awakening national consciousness. Most impressive of all, however, is the stand taken by the government at Peking in the matter of national control of the opium trade. Earnest representations have been made to the viceroy at Calcutta and to the British foreign office in London to put an end to the import to China of Indian opium.



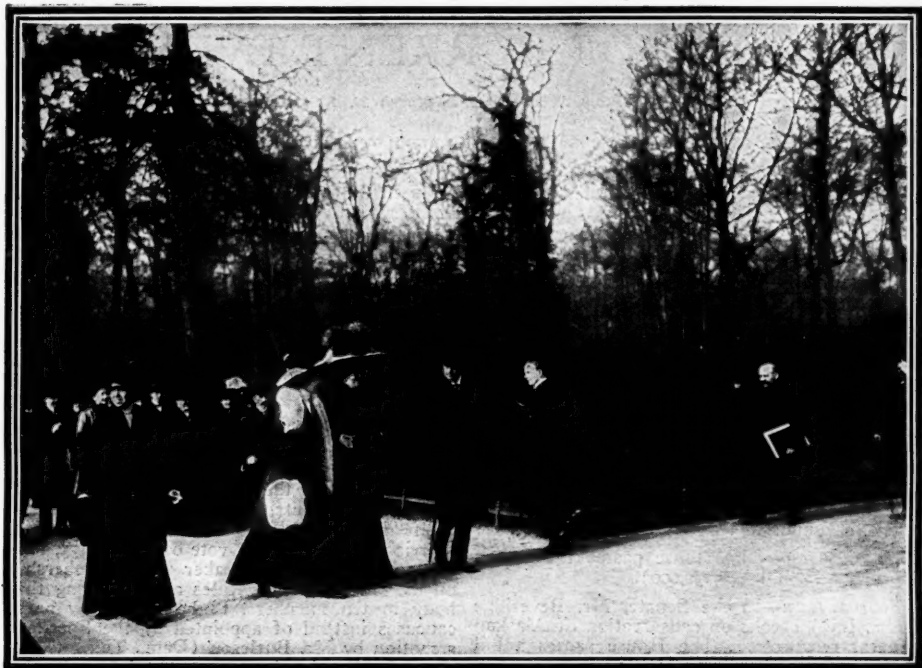
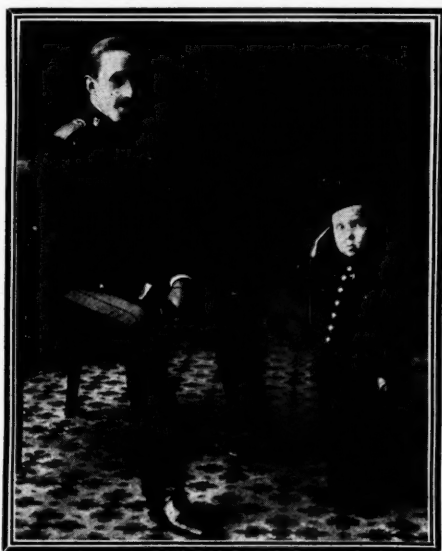


Photo by Paul Thompson

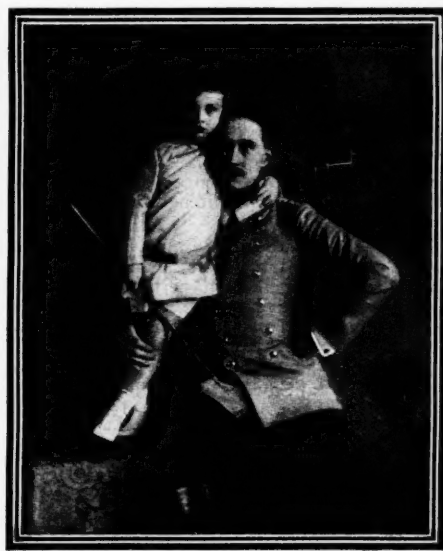
## THE GERMAN EMPRESS AND HER ONLY DAUGHTER

(The German royal family are very domestic and affectionate. The empress is particularly fond of walking with her daughter, the Princess Victoria Luise. This photograph, taken last month, shows the royal mother and the princess taking a constitutional in the Tiergarten, one of Berlin's most beautiful parks. The princess recently made her debut into royal society.)



Copyright, 1910, by Paul Thompson

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN TEACHING HIS ELDER  
SON TO SALUTE THE FLAG



THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND HIS ELDEST SON,  
PRINCE WILLIAM

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

(From February 17 to March 20, 1910)

## PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

February 17.—The Senate passes the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill and the Cummins bill modifying criminal procedure, with particular reference to bringing indicted corporations to trial.

February 18.—In the House, the administration's Injunction bill is introduced by Mr. Moon (Rep., Pa.); the measure providing for a reorganization of the Post-Office Department is introduced by Mr. Weeks (Rep., Mass.).

February 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), in the course of debate on the measure providing for a business-methods commission, states that it is possible to save \$300,000,000 annually in Government expenses.... The House includes in the Urgent Deficiency bill an appropriation of \$125,000 for the Immigration Commission.

February 22.—The House passes the Indian appropriation bill (\$8,250,000).

February 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Beveridge (Rep., Ind.) speaks on conservation of Alaskan mineral resources.... The House passes a bill defining the limits of the bankruptcy law and reducing the compensation of receivers.

February 24.—In the Senate, Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) speaks in opposition to the Postal Savings Bank bill; Mr. Depew (Rep., N. Y.) explains his measure changing the civil government of Hawaii.... The House begins consideration of the Post-Office appropriation bill.

February 28.—The Senate passes the bill creating a Government business-methods commission, to be composed of five members of each House.

March 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) introduces a bill for the incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation under the laws of the District of Columbia.... In the House, the bill appropriating \$500,000 a year for the purchase of embassy buildings abroad is defeated.

March 4.—In the Senate, Mr. Root (Rep., N. Y.) speaks on the Postal Savings Bank bill, advocating the amendment permitting, in case of war or other exigency, the withdrawal of deposits from local banks and the investment of same in Government bonds.

March 5.—The Senate, by vote of 50 to 22, passes the Postal Savings Bank bill as amended.... The House considers the Post-Office appropriation bill.

March 8.—The Senate passes the Agricultural appropriation bill.... The House passes the Post-Office appropriation bill.

March 9.—The Senate passes a bill appropriating \$12,000,000 for the erection in Washington of buildings for the departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor.

March 10.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

March 14.—The House devotes the day to consideration of District of Columbia measures.

March 15.—In the Senate, debate is begun on the Administration's Interstate Commerce bill, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) speaking against the measure.... The House passes the Legislative appropriation bill.

March 16.—In the House, a combination of "insurgents" and Democrats overrules a decision by Speaker Cannon.

March 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Cummins (Rep., Ia.) concludes a four-day speech in criticism of the Administration's Interstate Commerce bill.

March 19.—In the House, after a two days' parliamentary contest, a combination of Republican "insurgents" and Democrats, led by Mr. Norris (Rep., Neb.), by vote of 191 to 155, succeeds in ousting the Speaker from membership on the Committee on Rules and enlarging that body to ten members, to be chosen by party caucuses instead of appointed by the Speaker; a motion by Mr. Burleson (Dem., Tex.) to declare the Speakership vacant is defeated by a vote of 191 to 155.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN

February 17.—Secretary Ballinger withdraws from the public domain more than two million acres of coal lands in Wyoming and Montana.... Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass) is made chairman of the Senate committee investigating the cost of living.

February 19.—The income-tax amendment to the federal constitution is approved by the South Carolina Senate, completing the ratification by that State.... Representatives of the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate testify before the Senate Committee on Territories as to the immense value of Alaskan coal and copper deposits.

February 21.—A special committee of the New York Legislature reports against direct nominations.

February 22.—The Mississippi Legislature, after a seven weeks' deadlock, elects Leroy Percy (Dem.) United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late A. J. McLaurin.... President Taft withdraws from the Senate the nominations for judges of the Court of Customs Appeals.

February 23.—The Illinois Legislature sends to Governor Deneen for signature the second and final portion of the direct-primary bill.

February 24.—President Taft announces that in order to redeem party pledges the present session of Congress ought to pass a savings-bank bill, amendments to the interstate commerce law, conservation measures, an anti-injunction bill, and a bill granting statehood to

Arizona and New Mexico....William J. Connors is forced to announce his retirement from the chairmanship of the New York State Democratic Committee at the end of his term.

February 26.—President Taft sends a special message to Congress urging legislation to improve the personnel of the navy.

February 27.—The Post-Office Department formally replies to the statement of the periodical publishers regarding second-class rates, declaring it to be erroneous and misleading.... The Secretary of the Interior calls upon San Francisco officials for data to show that the use of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley is absolutely essential for the city's water supply.

February 28.—A letter from Senator Root, advocating the proposed income-tax amendment, is read in the Legislature at Albany, N. Y.

March 1.—The Illinois House of Representatives approves the proposed income-tax amendment, completing ratification by that State.

March 2.—The State-wide local option bill prepared by the Anti-Saloon League is rejected by the Maryland House of Delegates.

March 3.—Both houses of the Oklahoma Legislature ratify the income-tax amendment to the federal Constitution.

March 7.—The United States Supreme Court, in two decisions, rebukes the Interstate Commerce Commission for issuing orders in excess of authority.... Comptroller Prendergast, of New York City, announces a \$50,000,000 bond issue at 4¼ per cent.

March 9.—President Taft again sends to the Senate the nominations for the new Court of Customs Appeals; Robert M. Montgomery, of Michigan, is named as presiding judge.

March 10.—James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, testifies before the Balinger-Pinchot investigating committee.

March 11.—New York State Senators, in caucus, elect George H. Cobb as their leader to succeed Senator Allred, resigned; the action is a victory for the Woodruff-Barnes machine as against United States Senator Root and Governor Hughes.

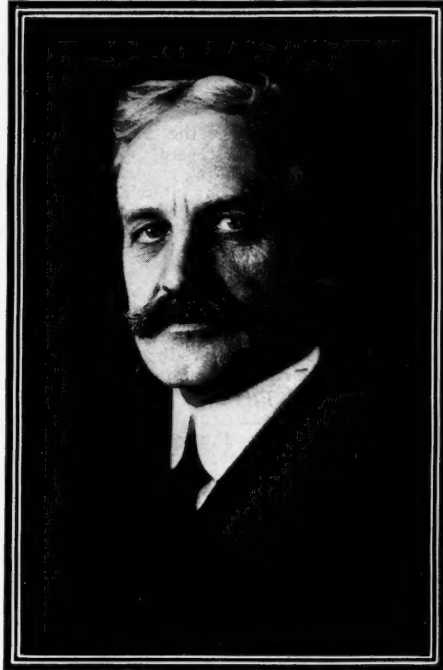
March 14.—John G. Milburn begins the argument before the United States Supreme Court to prove that the Standard Oil Company is not a monopoly and should not be dissolved.... President Taft issues a proclamation calling on all citizens to aid census officials.

March 15.—Frank B. Kellogg presents the Government's case against the Standard Oil Company before the United States Supreme Court.... The President sends a special message to Congress, urging that the Government take charge of seal islands in the Bering Sea.

March 18.—Argument before the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the corporation tax is closed.... An investigation by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance reveals the payment, by fire insurance interests, of large sums of money to politicians at Albany in 1901.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN

February 19.—A Socialist member in the German Reichstag freely criticises the Kaiser and causes an uproar in the chamber.... Many



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington

HON. LEROY PERCY

(The new Senator from Mississippi)

arrests are made in Venezuela upon the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government in favor of ex-President Castro.... The new Hungarian Government party is formally constituted at Budapest, Premier Hedervary expounding its principles.

February 20.—Boutros Pasha Ghali, Egyptian premier, is fatally shot by a Nationalist.

February 21.—The new British Parliament is formally opened by King Edward with a speech from the throne.

February 23.—The Dalai Lama, head of the Tibetan Government, flees into India as Chinese troops enter Lhasa, the capital.

February 24.—The first division in the British Parliament discloses a government majority of 31, the Irish members refraining from voting.

February 25.—The Chinese Government deposes the Dalai Lama and orders the election of his successor.... The Russian budget, for the first time in twenty-two years, shows a surplus.... The domestic conversion of \$50,000,000 Japanese foreign bonds is twice-over subscribed.

March 1.—The House of Commons votes authority to the government to obtain necessary loans and to suspend the sinking-fund.... Marshal Hermes Fonseca, former Minister of War, is elected President of Brazil.... Count von Schwerin-Loewitz (Conservative) is elected president of the German Reichstag.

March 5.—The Peruvian cabinet resigns.

March 9.—Nicholas Tchaikovsky is acquitted at his trial in Russia for conspiracy, but Mme.

Breshkovskaya is sentenced to exile in Siberia. .... British naval estimates for 1910 show an increase of approximately \$28,000,000. .... It is announced that the defalcations of M. Duez, liquidator of church property in France, may amount to \$2,000,000.

March 11.—M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, attacks the government in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the scandals in connection with the liquidation of church property. .... Sharp debates occur in the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet over the action of the police in recent Socialist demonstrations.

March 14.—Lord Rosebery presents a resolution in the British House of Lords that a peerage should not afford a right to a seat; Premier Asquith announces in the House of Commons that the budget will be introduced and disposed of before the spring recess.

March 15.—The French Chamber of Deputies, at the close of debate on the Duez scandal, votes confidence in the government. .... The German Reichstag agrees to the introduction of a measure making the Chancellor responsible to the Reichstag for the acts of the Emperor. .... The Prince Regent of China issues an edict to the effect that Parliament will not be established before 1915, the intervening time being necessary to educate the people to self-government.

March 16.—The Prussian Diet, by vote of 238 to 168, passes the government's suffrage bill. .... The Association of British Chambers of Commerce adopts resolutions favoring tariff reform.

March 18.—Socialists in Berlin parade in honor of the revolutionists of 1848.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

February 18.—France threatens to seize Moroccan customs unless the proposed financial arrangements are carried out.

February 20.—England and France urge China to respect the wishes of Russia and Japan regarding the Chin-Chow and Aigun railway.

February 21.—It is announced that the Sultan of Morocco has ratified the agreement with France. .... Minimum tariff rates are granted to imports into the United States from Greece, Morocco, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, British and Portuguese Guiana, and Guatemala.

February 24.—Professor Lammasch, of the University of Vienna, is chosen third arbitrator in the dispute between the United States and Venezuela growing out of the claim of the Orinoco Steamship Company against the latter country.

February 25.—The Russian Government rejects Secretary Knox's Manchurian railway proposal by suggesting a different plan.

February 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Government grants most-favored-nation treatment to American imports.

February 28.—China replies satisfactorily to the British inquiry regarding her policy in Tibet, saying that the interior administration will not be changed.

March 2.—France accepts in principle Secretary Knox's proposal for the establishment of a permanent international court of arbitral justice. .... Russia submits to China a proposal for

the extension of the Kalgan Railroad with foreign capital as an alternative for the Aigun and Chin-Chow project. .... Yielding to pressure from Russia, Japan, and Great Britain, China revokes in part the decree prohibiting grain exports.

March 3.—Minimum tariff rates under the Payne-Aldrich law are granted to imports into the United States from Austria-Hungary. .... Secretary Knox makes public the personnel of the United States delegation to the fourth Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires in July.

March 4.—Russia formally rejects China's proposal for the construction of the Aigun-Chin-Chow railway.

March 8.—A mob in Bogota, Colombia, stones the American legation and tries to wreck property of an American-owned street railway.

March 9.—The United States Government is unwilling to negotiate now, for purposes of convenience to Japan, a new treaty with that government, as the existing one does not expire for another year.

March 18.—Tariff differences between the United States and France are declared settled. .... An agreement is signed at St. Petersburg which restores normal relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia. .... The Japanese lower house passes the bill which permits foreigners to own land only when the foreign government grants similar rights to Japanese.

March 19.—President Taft and Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, speak on Canadian-American relations at a dinner in Albany, N. Y.

March 20.—Costa Rica and Panama have signed the protocol stating the facts on which Chief Justice Fuller will arbitrate their boundary differences. .... King Peter, of Serbia, with his Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, leaves Belgrade to visit the Russian Emperor.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH

February 17.—The voters of Cleveland approve a franchise to the Cleveland Railway Company whereby service is to be furnished, under control of the city, at cost plus 6 per cent. return to stockholders, the maximum fare being four cents. .... Over 200 persons are injured in riots at Frankfort-on-Main following an attempt of the police to break up a Prussian suffrage demonstration.

February 18.—A severe earth shock occurs in Crete; a number of persons are killed by falling buildings. .... The Hudson County (N. J.) grand jury votes to indict the directors of the National Packing Company for conspiracy to raise prices.

February 19.—The employees of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company go on strike, demanding a recognition of their union and an increase in wages.

February 20.—Riots in every section of Philadelphia follow the attempt to operate street-car lines. .... A violent storm through Great Britain causes damage to farm buildings, shipping, and telegraph and telephone systems.

February 21.—Clarence O. Pratt, the national organizer of street-railway employees, is arrested in Philadelphia, charged with inciting to riot.

February 23.—Eight directors of the Consoli-



dated Milk Exchange are indicted by a grand jury in New York City for conspiring to fix the wholesale price of milk....The National City Bank, of Cambridge, Mass., closes its doors following the discovery of an embezzlement of \$144,000.

February 24.—Two hundred members of the State police arrive in Philadelphia and assist in quelling disorder.

February 26.—With the arrival of ex-President Roosevelt and party at Gondokoro, on the Upper Nile, the Smithsonian African scientific expedition is practically ended....John J. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, is arrested, charged with inciting rioting in the car strike.

March 1.—Manufacturers and farmers in Belgium suffer greatly from flooded rivers....The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company refuses to arbitrate its difference with striking employees....A referee affirms the right of the New York Central Railroad to run trains on Eleventh Avenue, New York City....The Third Avenue Railroad, of New York City, is sold at auction for \$26,000,000 to a reorganization committee of its bondholders.

March 2.—Announcement is made of a proposed Rockefeller Foundation, to promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the peoples of the world, to disseminate knowledge, and to prevent and relieve suffering....A long-standing tax dispute between lighting companies and the city of New York, involving \$7,000,000, is practically settled....More than a hundred persons are killed in the burying of two Great Northern trains by an avalanche in a gorge near V'ellington, Wash....Thirty-seven men are killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in the Treadwell mine, near Juneau, Alaska.

March 4.—Magistrate Furlong, of New York City, convicted of bribery, is sentenced to not less than one year in prison....Mayor Gaynor, of New York City, names a committee to welcome ex-President Roosevelt on his return from Africa....The New York City Board of Estimate favors granting a franchise for the proposed three-cent line across the new Manhattan Bridge and extending into the business centers of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

March 5.—About 40,000 union men go on strike in Philadelphia in sympathy with street-car employees....Henry Farman establishes at Mourmelon, France, a new record for aeroplane flight with two passengers, remaining in the air one hour and ten minutes....Ninety-two men are killed by an avalanche at Rogers Pass, British Columbia, while clearing the tracks of the



Photograph by Paul Thompson

**MOUNTED OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTABULARY (KNOWN AS THE "BLACK HUSSARS") ENGAGED IN SUPPRESSING DISORDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PHILADELPHIA CAR STRIKE**

Canadian Pacific Railway after a small slide a few hours earlier.

March 6.—Mount Vesuvius is in continual eruption, lava flowing from new fissures....M. Rougier, in an aeroplane, flies out to sea near Monaco at a height of nearly 1000 feet.

March 11.—James A. Patten, the wheat and cotton speculator, is mobbed by members of the Cotton Exchange at Manchester, England....The coal strike in New South Wales is officially declared off.

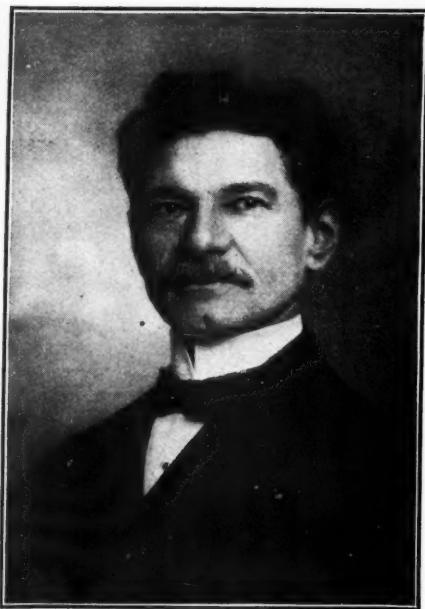
March 12.—A statue of John C. Calhoun is unveiled in the Capitol at Washington.

March 14.—Ex-President Roosevelt is warmly welcomed at Khartum.

March 15.—Peace negotiations are declared ended by a committee of ten of the striking Philadelphia car men....Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Commissioner of Labor Neill are requested by the heads of Western railroads to arbitrate, under the Erdman act, the grievances of striking firemen.

March 16.—President Taft leaves Washington on a 2500-mile trip to Chicago, Albany, New Haven, New York, and other cities....Secretary Ballinger, in an address at St. Paul, states his views on conservation of natural resources....Barney Oldfield, at Daytona, Fla., drives an automobile a mile in 27.33 seconds, or at the rate of 131.72 miles an hour.

March 18.—Seven lives are lost and 500 houses destroyed by fire in Yokohama....Announcement is made that the Chesapeake & Ohio has secured control of the Hocking Valley Railroad....The discovery of a fragment of a tablet believed to date back to 2100 B. C., containing an account of the Deluge, is announced in Philadelphia....Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry is appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.



THE LATE LOUIS KLOPSCH

(Mr. Klopsch, as publisher of the *Christian Herald*, collected and disbursed large funds for famine relief in India and was active in many other philanthropic enterprises)

March 19.—President Taft and Governor Hughes, of New York, address the anti-tuberculosis conference at Albany....A mob of 5000 peasants stone a train in Thessaly, Greece; troops are called out and a number of the rioters are killed or wounded.

March 20.—United States Senator Penrose forces the Philadelphia traction interests to make certain concessions to the strikers; the unions continue to reject all terms offered.

## OBITUARY

February 17.—Major-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland, U. S. A., retired, 71....Henry Ulke, who painted many portraits of Presidents and Cabinet officers, 89.

February 19.—Neil Burgess, who played in "The County Fair" throughout the country for many years, 59....Count Udo von Stolberg-Wernigerode, president of the German Reichstag, 70.

February 21.—Edward A. Bowser, formerly professor of mathematics at Rutgers College, 65....Clay Clement, the actor and playwright, 46....Boutros Pasha Ghali, Egyptian premier.

February 22.—Arthur Fraser Walter, at one time proprietor of the *London Times*, 64....W. Edward Heimendahl, the musical director and composer, 52.

February 23.—Dr. Edward H. Merrell, formerly president of Ripon College, Wisconsin, 75....Amos Emerson Dolbear, former professor of physics at Tufts College and an inventor

of telegraph and telephone appliances, 73.... Mme. Vera Kommissarzhevskaya, the Russian actress.

February 24.—John Anderson, editor and publisher of the Chicago *Skandinaven*, 74.

February 25.—Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the first editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, 58....Hamdi Bey, director of the Turkish Imperial Museum.

February 28.—Edward W. Very, an ordnance expert and inventor of night signals, 60.... Rufus J. Lackland, the St. Louis banker, 90.

March 1.—José Domingo de Obaldia, President of Panama, 65.

March 2.—Joseph L. Sossnitz, the Jewish scientist and author, 73....Count Goetz von Seckendorff, at one time Grand Master of the German Court, 68.

March 5.—Louis James, the Shakespearian actor, 68.

March 6.—Thomas Collier Platt, ex-United States Senator and for many years Republican leader of the State of New York, 76.

March 7.—Louis Klopsch, editor of the *Christian Herald* and collector and distributor of large funds for relief of destitution in foreign countries, 58....Dr. Harry W. Jayne, an authority on coal-tar products, 52.

March 8.—Robert Graham, founder of the Church Temperance Society, 82....Jacob Schaefer, the billiard expert, 54....Rt. Rev. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln (England), 81.

March 9.—Dr. William M. Gray, an authority on X-ray treatment, 57....David A. Munro, for many years an editor of the *North American Review*, 65.

March 10.—Dr. Carl Lueger, the anti-Jewish leader and mayor of Vienna, 66....Col. Alexander R. Chisolm, a Confederate veteran, 75.

March 11.—Dr. Eben Alexander, former Minister to Greece and dean of the University of North Carolina, 59....Congressman James Breck Perkins, of New York, 62.

March 12.—Bishop Henry W. Spellmeyer, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 62....James O'Connor, M.P., the Irish Nationalist, 74.

March 13.—Brig.-Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U. S. A., retired, 88....Timothy Harrington, M.P., at one time Lord Mayor of Dublin, 59.

March 14.—Orville James Victor, editor and author of histories of the Civil War period, 83.

March 15.—Herbert Railton, the English artist in black and white, 53....James Martin, of New Jersey, a well-known newspaper man, 47.

March 16.—Morris H. Morgan, professor of classical philology at Harvard University, 51....Dr. Wharton Sinkler, the nerve specialist of Philadelphia, 63....Commodore William G. Hovgaard, the Danish Arctic explorer, who was for several years professor of naval architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology....Tom Browne, the English comic artist, 38....Maurice Hutin, former president of the French Panama Canal Company.

March 18.—Rev. Carr Waller Pritchett, a well-known educator and astronomer, 87.... Giovanni Lamperti, a prominent singing teacher of Berlin, 70.

## CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS



UNCLE SAM: "Say, old man, let's not worry about next year's model, but get busy with the one we have. It will go all right with a little fixin'."

From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

Uncle Sam seems to be of opinion that a little more attention to the business of the present Congress by the party in power, and a stricter adherence to platform pledges, will do much toward insuring Republican victory in the Congressional elections this coming fall.



PRESIDENT TAFT: "Are there any reasons why we should not redeem the party pledges?"

From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane)



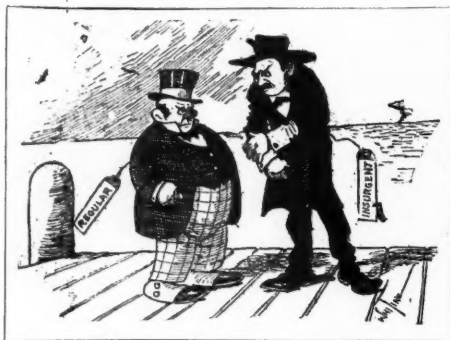
G. O. P.: "Wonder if they expect me to aviate over those mountains in this thing!"

From the *Pioneer-Press* (St. Paul)



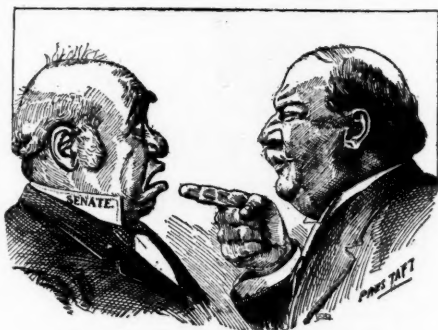
THE FRONT YARD OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

A cartoonist's view of the President and his critics.—From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago)



## WAITING FOR THE REFEREE

From the *Tribune* (South Bend, Ind.)



"NOW YOU MAKE GOOD!"

From the *Oregonian* (Portland)





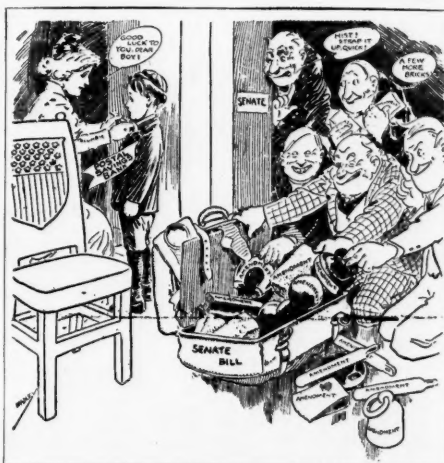
HIS FIRST TOOTH

From the North American (Philadelphia)



(Senator Aldrich's statement that \$300,000,000 could be saved in running the government by the elimination of waste, extravagance, and obsolete methods, created a good deal of interest)

From the Herald (Washington)



KINDLY PACKING HIS GRIP FOR HIM

How they do love the little fellow. (Apropos of proposed amendments to the Postal Savings Bank bill)

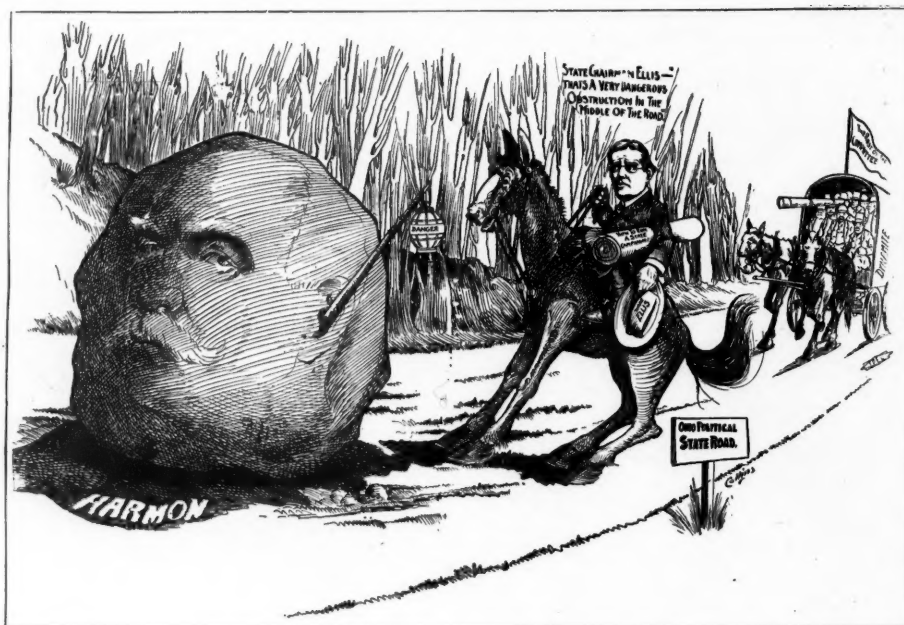
From the Daily News (Chicago)

The Postal Savings Bank bill passed by the Senate last month found some of its strongest supporters among the "insurgents." There was no dearth of amendments to the bill offered both by friends and foes of the measure.



UNCLE SAM PRACTICING  
"WHEN TEDDY COMES  
MARCHING  
HOME"

From the Herald (Boston)



"IT LOOKS LIKE A ROUGH PASSAGE FOR WADE ELLIS"

From the Meddler (Cincinnati)

The political situations in a number of States are becoming extremely interesting. Governor Harmon looms large as an obstruction to Republican success in the Ohio elections next November. In New York, both the Democratic and the Republican parties have been having their troubles over the question of the State leadership. Chairman Connors, of the Democratic State Committee, successfully resisted an effort to oust him from his position, while simi-

lar efforts in the Republican camp have made Chairman Woodruff somewhat of an "uneasy boss."



"CHARLIE MURPHY AND FINGY CONNORS"

From the World (New York)



THE UNEASY BOSS

From the World (New York)



## THE PHILADELPHIA TRACTION STRIKE

## THE TARGET

From the *Plain-Dealer* (Cleveland)



### THE INNOCENT THIRD PARTY

From the *Herald* (Boston)

Perhaps the day will come when this country, like New Zealand, will eliminate strikes by legislation, and the public may then cease to be the "innocent third party" that usually gets the worst of these regrettable industrial wars.

Between delegations of suffragists and "antis," on their annual pilgrimages to Albany, the New York State Legislature has been having a busy time during the past month. The metropolis, under Mayor Gaynor, rejoices in almost daily intelligence of new economies effected and large sums saved to the taxpayers in the administration of the city's business.



AND WE KNEW HIM WHEN HE WAS BROKE!

From the *Press* (New York)



## WHAT CAN A MERE MAN DO?

**From the *World* (New York)**



HALLEY'S COMET

WILLIAM II.: "The end of the world? Impossible! I have given no such order."

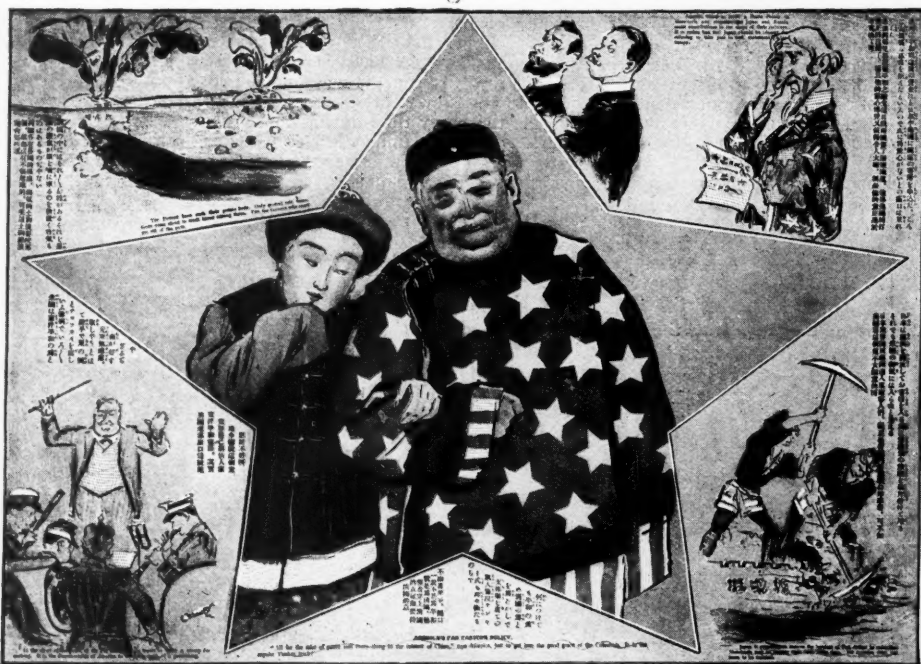
From *Pasquino* (Turin)



THE KAISER DISTRIBUTING HONORS

THE KAISER (to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg): "Bethmann, Bethmann, if you continue in this manner I will yet declare you the greatest dodger of the century."

From *Jugend* (Munich)



AMERICA'S FAR EASTERN POLICY—A JAPANESE VIEW

"All for the sake of peace, and everything in the interest of China," says America, just to get into the good grace of the Celestials.

From *Tokyo Puck* (Japan)



# KING EDWARD IN ENGLAND'S TIME OF CRISIS

BY W. T. STEAD

A YEAR or two ago I was asked by the editor of one of the most widely circulated of all American magazines to write an article explaining to the democracy of the New World why monarchies still existed in Europe. I replied by writing an article in which I tried to explain what seemed to Europe the still greater mystery why no monarchy had yet been established in the New World. The editor rejoined that it was absolutely impossible for him to administer such a shock to the republican sensibilities of his readers as to publish an article which set forth that monarchy was normal and the republic abnormal in political society. Yet since history began nine human beings out of every ten, probably nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, have lived and died as subjects of sovereigns, whether called dictators, emperors, kings, or Pharaohs. The republican may be the choicest flower of the most advanced form of evolution, but he is, as this world goes, a scarce breed. There are no republics in Asia, which has always been the greatest banked-up deposit of multitudinous humanity of all the continents. In Europe the French and the Swiss alone prefer the republican form of government to the monarchical. Only in America does republicanism live and thrive. Even on that continent, however, the nominal Latin-American republics are, in most cases, virtual dictatorships, with democratic institutions having no existence outside of their written constitutions.

## THE RENAISSANCE OF MONARCHY

The simple fact is that there has been a great renaissance of the monarchical idea in Europe in the last half-century. The glowing enthusiasm of 1848 has perished so completely that it is unknown to the new generation. Social Democrats have found nothing to conjure with in the word republic. New states like Norway and Bulgaria prefer to be ruled by kings rather than by presidents. Spain has tried a republic, only to revert to monarchy. France is republican. But it is a drab republic which excites no enthusiasm, and commands only the respect due to a hum-

drum system which keeps the machine going. The triumphs of the German monarchical system in 1871 profoundly impressed Europe. The experience of Austria-Hungary has convinced everybody that a Francis Joseph is indispensable if the Empire-Kingdom is not to go to pieces. It is the same all over the continent.

But it is in England that the revival of the monarchical principle (limited) has been most remarkable. The modern constitutional sovereign, whose power is rigidly circumscribed by usage and by statute, is invested by his position with such opportunities for influence as to make him, at such crises as the present, far and away the most important person in the state.

## THE "SOVEREIGN LORD" OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY (LIMITED)

"Our Sovereign Lord the King" is a good sounding phrase. Austere republicans sneer at it, and lords and courtiers roll it under their tongues as a sweet morsel; but whether we like it or not we have all got to recognize the fact that when any constitutional crisis comes to a head Edward VII. is the master of the situation. He is our Sovereign Lord the King, master of all the parties and all the politicians. The supreme power has come to him. It is probably a great bore to him. It is a great burden and a great responsibility; but although he rigidly confines himself within the straight and narrow limits laid down for the conduct of a constitutional king, he dominates the situation. It is a curious outcome of a series of successive reform bills, each of which was declared in its turn to have surrendered everything to the revolution and to have sacrificed our ancient monarchy to radical democracy, that eighty years after the introduction of the first Reform Act the sovereign is more influential in a moment of crisis than any of his predecessors.

There are many ardent radicals who will resent this frank recognition of the power of the King; but it is well to face the facts and to recognize things as they are. And, however deplorable it may appear to be, the plain

brutal fact is that in any time of constitutional crisis we are all in the hollow of the King's hand, and he can do with us pretty much as he pleases. Our Sovereign Lord the King is indeed no mere courtier's phrase; it is the solidest reality in the politics of the day.

#### THE POPULARITY OF EDWARD VII.

The supreme authority of the King at a crisis like the present is inherent in his office, but it has been greatly enhanced by his personal popularity. There was a curious paragraph in the papers some time ago reporting the proceedings of a small revolutionary meeting in London. One of the speakers promised his cronies that the Social Republic would soon be proclaimed in England, and when that day comes, he added, we shall elect Albert Edward as our first President. A monarch who commands such universal respect as to have the nomination at the hands of the Reds for the presidency of the British Social Revolutionary Republic is more than "His most gracious." He is a man who has the confidence of his fellow-men.

I am no flatterer of kings, least of all of Edward VII. I am under no delusions as to his limitations and his defects. I am afraid that I have often offended him by the plainness of my speech and the freedom of my criticism. But I have always endeavored to do justice to his character and to make allowance for the difficulties and the temptations of his position.

The present crisis is no mere matter of a difference of opinion between Lords and Commons upon the details of any particular measure. It has arisen from a deliberate aggression by the Lords upon the privileges of the Commons, who refused supplies to the Crown in order to usurp the royal prerogative of dissolving Parliament. Due appeal having been made to Cæsar, Cæsar has given judgment against the Peers. The anti-peer coalition majority in the Commons is 124. The election, considered as a plebiscite, gave 400,000 majority against the Peers.

#### THE KING'S RESPONSIBILITY

But if the majority had been 324 in the House and 4,000,000 in the country, nothing could be done to punish the Peers for their aggression and usurpation or to secure the privileges of the Commons and the Crown from a renewal of such attacks, save by or through the action of the King. In ordinary occasions the monarch acts on the advice of

the constitutional advisers. The King's scepter is then in the Prime Minister's pocket. But on extraordinary occasions when the Prime Minister advises an exercise of the royal prerogative which in the King's judgment may endanger the throne and imperil the constitution of the realm, it may be the King's duty to accept the resignation of his ministers rather than to act upon their advice. It is in these rare but supreme moments that the King must act on his own judgment under the sense of his own responsibility.

It may be well to try to look at the situation from the King's standpoint. He is above all parties and trusted by all. That is a national and an imperial asset of the first importance. No one suspects him of doing anything unsportsmanlike; no one imputes to him any personal or class bias; he will hold the balance even and see fair. His duty is to see that the government of the country is carried on without interruption.

At present the differences arising between Lords and Commons threaten to bring the government of the realm to a standstill. The Commons may refuse to vote supplies to the Crown unless the Crown uses its prerogative to compel the Lords to pass the veto bill. That means in plain English that the Commons will stop supplies unless the King will create as many Peers as are needed to overbear the resistance of the House of Lords to the sacrifice of their absolute veto.

#### WHAT IS THE KING TO DO?

The general belief among advanced Liberals and Nationalists is that the King has no responsibility in the matter. He has just to do as he is told. *Vox populi, vox Dei*. A majority of 124, with a plurality of 400,000 votes behind it, is sufficient warrant to any king to make any number of peers.

The assumption underlying the foregoing argument that the King is a mere automaton, who has no other duty than to do as he is told by his ministers, even if they tell him to effect a revolution in the constitution, is not accepted by King Edward any more than it was by Queen Victoria. It is the theory of the sovereign that, while in ordinary times and for ordinary purposes the cabinet has the Great Seal in its pocket, whenever a collision occurs between the two houses of Parliament it is the duty of the Crown to take a leading part in composing differences and averting a deadlock. So far from the monarch being denied all right to act on his own judgment and to take independent initiative of his own,

it is precisely at such a juncture that such independent action is imposed upon him by his position as peacemaker in ordinary to the state and balance-wheel of the constitution.

#### THE KING NOT AN AUTOMATON

When two authorities are up, neither supreme, how soon confusion enters at the breach, unless it is possible to introduce some third factor which can heal the strife. The King, rightly or wrongly, does not consider that he would be obeying either the letter or the spirit of the constitution if he were to abdicate his right of personal intervention between the warring houses. He is bound to act on his own judgment whenever his ministers advise him to act in a manner contrary to usage to effect a revolutionary change in the constitution. He may decide to act on their counsels or to reject their advice. But the responsibility of acceptance or rejection in that case rests upon him, with force undiminished by the use and wont which has destroyed his responsibility for assenting to acts of Parliament, a function which has become purely automatic.

#### IS THERE A MAJORITY?

"What security have I," the King may well ask of the Liberal Premier, "whether this coalition may not dissolve on my hands, just after I have acceded to their request? They may guarantee to carry on the government if I concede their terms. But will they be able to deliver the goods?"

That must of necessity be the first objection which the King would raise to the proposal that he should use his prerogative in order to swamp the House of Lords by four or five hundred newly created Peers of the Realm. It is a reasonable objection. No one can say, in view of the menacing speeches of the Nationalist leaders, that Mr. Asquith could guarantee the King the delivery of the goods; that is to say, could assure him that he could command the voting of supplies and the regular functioning of the administration. The King will rightly think twice, and even thrice, before committing himself to the destruction of the hereditary house when in the elective house the majority is in a state of flux, of unstable equilibrium.

But suppose the King waives that objection, and accepts a coalition majority of 124 as if it were equivalent to a Liberal majority of the same strength, what will be the next

difficulty? Mr. Asquith has declared that the subordination of the Lords to the Commons must be effected by statute. That is to say, there must be a bill. The bill must be drafted, it must be passed through the Commons, and it must then be presented for acceptance to the House of Lords. Until matters have arrived at the final stage it is premature to ask the King what he will do. It is obvious that either in the drafting of the bill or in its passage through the House of Commons difficulties might arise which would render it unnecessary to consider its future fate. The King might fairly say, "I cannot give you a blank check. You cannot ask me in advance to promise to force any bill that you may hereafter choose to draft down the throats of the Lords. Make up your own minds as to what you want before you ask me for assurances as to what I shall do."

The King, like all men in his position, hesitates a long time when asked to take any step for which he can find no precedent in the records of the monarchy. This is natural and right. It may be that Queen Victoria was too nervous in this respect. If she had but insisted upon exercising her royal prerogative to make life Peers in the Wensleydale case she might have cleared the way for a tolerable solution of the present crisis. But a small Tory majority of thirty-five blocked the way with their protest that life peerages were unprecedented, and the Crown gave way. The King might naturally shrink from taking a revolutionary new departure such as would be involved in the wholesale creation of Peers for swamping purposes. The same forces of obstruction that foiled the Crown in the life peerage question might be invoked against the admission of this enormous influx of Peers created for the purpose of swamping the hereditary chamber.

The King will loyally abide by constitutional usage. He will dutifully act upon the advice of his ministers until they tender such advice as in his judgment shakes his confidence in their judgment. In that case he will seek new advisers. But he will naturally strain every point in order to avoid such a breach with the only statesmen who have any chance of getting supplies through the House of Commons. He will avoid meeting trouble half-way. He will give no blank checks. He will wait till the crisis reaches a point necessitating his intervention before he will interfere or even say how he will interfere.



EMPLOYING A BRASS BAND TO RALLY AUDIENCES FOR THE NEW YORK STATE TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

## NO TUBERCULOSIS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1920!

BY JOHN A. KINGSBURY

(Assistant Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association, New York City)

*"NO Uncared-for Tuberculosis in New York State in 1915!"*

This is the watchword in the campaign for the prevention of tuberculosis in the State of New York. "*No tuberculosis in 1920*" is the hope. How the people of the Empire State have rallied for the fight against this disease in almost every city, village, and hamlet in that commonwealth in the short space of two years is a story that will doubtless be of interest to the citizens of every other State in the Union, for the crusade against consumption is not confined to the limits of any State or of any nation. In the words of Prof. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, the leader of scientific medicine in America, "The people have recognized their true foe in tuberculosis and are stirring to the combat throughout the civilized world." This is because enlightened men and women throughout the civilized world are beginning to appreciate the full significance of Pasteur's words, "It is within the power of man to cause all germ diseases to disappear from the earth."

The striking thing about tuberculosis is that while scientists have known for a quarter of a century how to cope with it,—and indeed a few of our larger cities have been successfully coping with it for the past twenty years,—nevertheless the "civilized world" has only just begun to stir itself to a systematic combat. Already, however, in the way of education great strides have been made. He would be held an ignorant person who should learn now for the first time that tuberculosis is a communicable, and therefore a preventable, disease, and that in most cases, if properly treated in the early stages, it is curable. At least, it is reasonably certain that there are comparatively few people in New York State to-day who could not "back the book" and recite for you these essential facts about tuberculosis:

Tuberculosis (or consumption) causes more deaths than any other single disease.

In the civilized world there are not less than a million deaths each year,—or two a minute,—which are due to this disease; in the United States this scourge claims no less than 200,000 of our citizens annually, and in the Empire



State we sacrifice to it an average of 16,000 lives each year, or one every thirty minutes.

One-third of all who die between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, just at the time when they are repaying to society their debt for nurture and education, die of tuberculosis.

Stripped of its technicalities, the average citizen would tell you, still backing his book, which is an admirable little pamphlet by Dr. Oscar H. Rogers, of Yonkers, the essential facts regarding consumption are:

That the disease which levies this terrible tribute is caused by a minute vegetable organism which lives, as a parasite, in the bodies of men and of certain animals;

That under favorable circumstances this parasite grows and multiplies with great rapidity, causing thereby the illness and finally the death of the man or animal in which it grows;

That placed under conditions where it can no longer grow it becomes like a grain of wheat, simply a seed, capable of waiting indefinitely until conditions arise for it to take on fresh growth;

#### A BADGE OF DISTINCTION

(Visitors become recruits)

That this germ is usually conveyed from one person to another through the sputum or through the discharges from tuberculous sores;

That the medium of such transmission is usually the air in which, in the form of dust, the germ is breathed into the lungs;

That sunlight and fresh air kill the germ, as do fire, boiling water, and certain chemical substances;

That outside the body of its host in dark, damp, unventilated places it is capable of living for many months, a source of danger to those who are susceptible to it;

And, finally, that consumption is curable in a large percentage of cases if taken in time, and on its early recognition rests the hope of its cure.

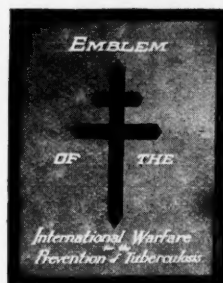
These are facts familiar to almost any school child in New York State; and naturally enough he is likely to ask, "If consumption can be prevented, why not prevent it? If New York City, with its congested population, has been able to reduce the death rate from tuberculosis 44 per cent. in the last twenty years; if Boston, and London, and Copenhagen have been able to cut their death rates from this disease in half,—why cannot we, of the smaller cities and rural districts; where fresh air and sunshine are

free, do as much and more in the next ten years?" In certain sections of the State people are even more optimistic.

#### ONTARIO COUNTY'S OPTIMISM

"No Tuberculosis in Ontario County in 1915" is the slogan which has been adopted

by the Ontario County Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, recently formed by the amalgamation of the several committees which have been organized in Geneva, in Canandaigua, and in the other larger villages for the purpose of concerted action and in order to prosecute persistently and



A SIGN OF HOPE

(By which we shall conquer)

intelligently a campaign not only of education but of action.

Exhibits, consisting of mottoes stating briefly the salient facts about tuberculosis; of charts and diagrams showing graphically

**Don't sleep in rooms where  
there is no fresh air.**

**Don't be afraid of night air.**

**Don't be afraid of cold air.**

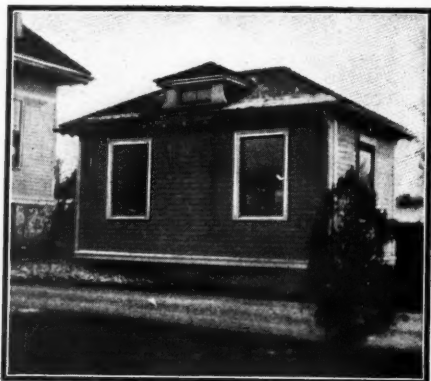
**Don't be afraid of rainy  
weather.**

**Sleep with your windows  
open.**

BULLETIN No. 8. Committee on Prevention of Tuberculosis,  
State Charities Aid Association.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE ENAMEL SIGN

(One of a series of eight which takes the place of the ordinary anti-spitting signs. They adorn telegraph poles all over New York State)



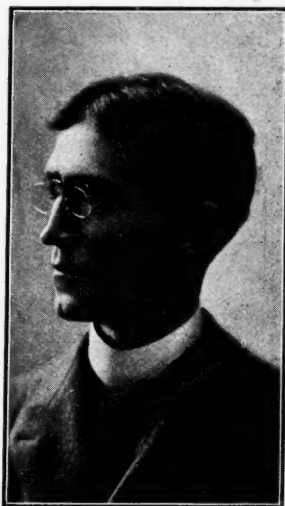
THE ONTARIO COUNTY LABORATORY AT CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

(The first county laboratory in the State)

its prevalence in various localities; of pictures of hospitals, sanatoria, dispensaries and other provisions for consumptives; of models of outdoor sleeping porches and facilities intended to aid the open-air treatment; and of various appliances needed in the consumptive's sickroom in order to give the patient proper care and to protect other members of the family have been shown in nearly every village in the county. Thousands of leaflets have been distributed, phonograph lectures have been given, and men and boys alike are wearing on the lapel of their coats a button bearing the double red cross (the official emblem of the international warfare against consumption) and the insignia "No Tuberculosis in Ontario County in 1915." Some schools are using the educational leaflets first as readers, then as spellers, and later as a basis for language lessons.

A most enlightened health officer in one of these country towns, Dr. D. S. Allen, of Seneca, has recently written this very interesting testimony concerning the practical results of this educational crusade in one school where the work was taken up intelligently by a real teacher, whose name is Miss Susan Moore:

The teacher reports to me that there has not been a single cold nor a case of influenza this winter among her forty-five pupils. In the school adjoining, some 2½ miles distant, there is a general epidemic, even to the teacher, and it has been necessary to close the school. In fact, there seems to be a well-marked epidemic of grippe all about us. This school, however, has escaped, and although there will undoubtedly be some cases, I do not expect it to attack the whole school. The reasons are obvious to any one who visits that little country school. The room is practically free from dust, the floors are kept exceptionally clean, although the school house is in the country where there are no paved streets nor sidewalks. The blackboards are washed several times a day; *individual drinking cups are used exclusively*; there is no common towel; no spitting, and no



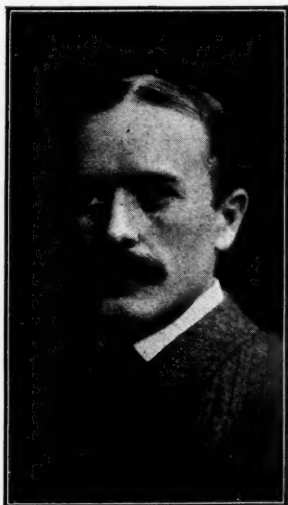
MR. HENRY B. GRAVES, OF GENEVA, N. Y.

(Popularizer of the slogan, "No tuberculosis in Ontario County in 1915")

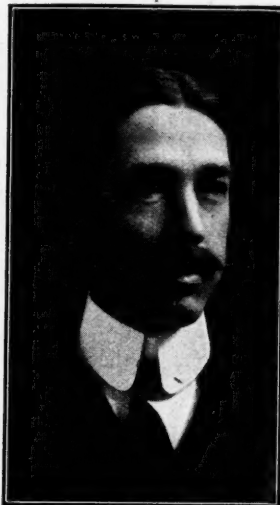


A COUNTY FAIR EXHIBIT

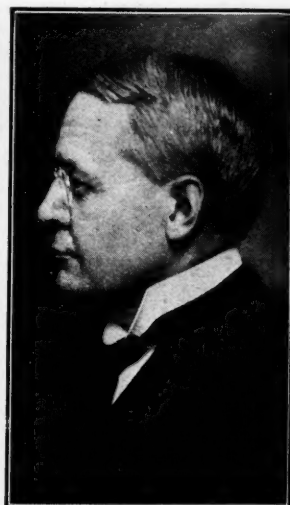
(Doing service "out of season" in a Porto Rican school, sent by the National Association)



DR. LIVINGSTON FARRAND



HON. HOMER FOLKS



MR. GEORGE F. CANFIELD

## THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

*coughing or sneezing, except when the mouth and nose are covered with a handkerchief.* To these precautions I attribute the freedom we are having in this district from contagious diseases (coughs and influenza) which are affecting our neighbors.

But such practical results of an individual nature are not the only ones which have already developed as a result of this campaign which has been so intelligently conducted in Ontario County under the leadership of Mr. Henry B. Graves, general manager of the Standard Optical Works, one of the busiest men in the county, who, in some way or other, finds more time to give to this movement than any one else. It should be said, however, to the credit of the leading physicians, clergymen, and many other business men in this enlightened community, that they have given most generously of their time, strength, and means to the end that their slogan may be realized. The result is there are visiting nurses in the city of Geneva and in the village of Canandaigua. These communities are providing temporary camps for the immediate care of persons suffering from tuberculosis, relief is administered intelligently to the deserving, and the Supervisors of Ontario County are pushing forward the construction of a county sanatorium which is designed to provide the best of modern care and treatment for persons residing in that county.

Even Mr. Graves does not believe that

they will succeed in *stamping out* tuberculosis by 1915. He will admit that the slogan is more optimistic than scientific, but he will insist that it is good psychology; and he sincerely believes that the death rate from this disease will be much less by 1915 than it would have been if their slogan "No Tuberculosis in Ontario County in 1915" had not been pushed; and he believes that the death rate will be so greatly reduced that even those who are led to believe that there will be no tuberculosis by 1915 will not be disappointed with the actual result. Most communities, however, are hardly as optimistic; but, it must be admitted, neither are they so active.

## THE STATE CAMPAIGN

"No Tuberculosis in New York State in 1920, None Uncared-for by 1915," is the banner under which most localities are now beginning to rally, feeling certain of partial success at least. Although this movement in many cities, villages, and counties is fast taking on the shape of the Ontario County plan, Ontario County has not been cited as a typical case. The plan, however, is typical, and that is why it has been discussed at such length, and it may be said that there are some counties which are now beginning to run a close second to Ontario; and there are several of the cities of the State, including Rochester, Schenectady, Albany, and Troy,



Copyright by G. Rockwood, N. Y.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE

(Whose munificence in endowing and organizing the Russell Sage Foundation made possible the New York State campaign against tuberculosis)

where the work is being pushed as vigorously as it is in Ontario County. Of course, it goes without saying that all of these local movements have been taking lessons of the splendid work which has been going on for several years in New York City under the direction of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society and the Health Department, and in Yonkers under the Sanitary League.

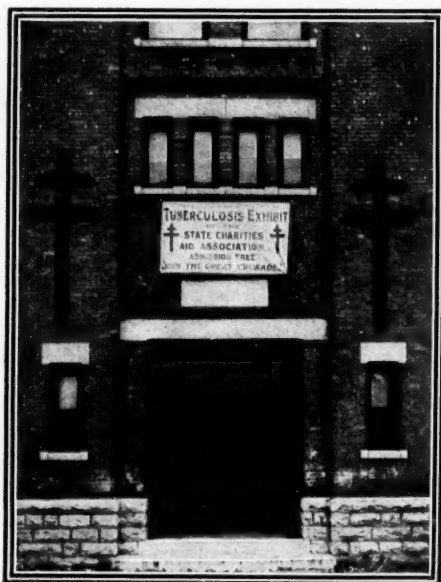
The work in New York State, outside of New York City, Rochester, and Yonkers, was begun a little more than two years ago, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, that organization appointed a Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis to undertake a campaign of education in New York State. This campaign was made possible through the munificence of Mrs. Russell Sage in endowing and organizing the Russell Sage Foundation, from which the funds for prosecuting this work are derived. The committee, of which Mr. George F. Canfield is chairman, consists of thirty-two

prominent men and women from professional, business, and social walks of life in all parts of the State. It is the official branch of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis for the State of New York, outside of New York City, and the campaign which it has been conducting during the past two years has been carried on in co-operation with the New York State Department of Health.

#### AWAKENING A CITY

The method of campaigning in large cities differs somewhat from the plan followed in the smaller cities and villages and in rural communities. Efforts to arouse a city are more concentrated and perhaps more intensive because it is harder to attract the attention of a large mass of people and more difficult to hold it. It is essential to appreciate that the work must be strikingly brief and interestingly convincing. Long before the large exhibition of the State Health Department is to appear in a city all arrangements are made for a whirlwind campaign of publicity.

The exhibition is usually shown in the State Armory or some other large hall for a period of about a week, in connection with which stereopticon lectures are given every afternoon and evening; but for two weeks



A STRIKING ENTRANCE TO AN EXHIBIT  
("It pays to advertise")





THE MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

(At the desk is Hon. Charles C. Duryee, M.D., formerly health officer, now Mayor, elected because of his activity in the tuberculosis campaign, who says, "A thorough examination of each suspected case is the first essential")



PREPARED FOR THE THRONG

(A section of a large tuberculosis exhibition at the State Fair in Syracuse)



ON DUTY

(A visiting nurse in a tenement home)

prior to the coming of the exhibition newspapers are printing short, crisp articles under striking headlines; mortality statistics which have been gathered are recorded in graphic and striking manner; advertising space in the papers, sometimes all of it, through the courtesy of merchants, is devoted to short talks on tuberculosis and to attractive announcements of the exhibition and the meetings; letters and circulars are sent to officers of lodges, fraternal orders, trade unions, women's clubs, and all other leading organizations, urging them to announce the campaign and to arrange for a special meeting for their respective organizations; street-cars and delivery wagons carry banners from morning to night calling attention to the campaign; factory employees learn of it through notices on their bulletin boards and through tickets which they find in their pay envelopes "admitting them to the meetings," on the backs of which they are bound to read a few emphatic statements about tuberculosis whether they attend the meetings or not;

window cards tell of the coming campaign; theater programs advertise it; at night electric flash signs challenge the eye on every side and demand that the reader attend the exhibition.

## UNIQUE PUBLICITY MEASURES

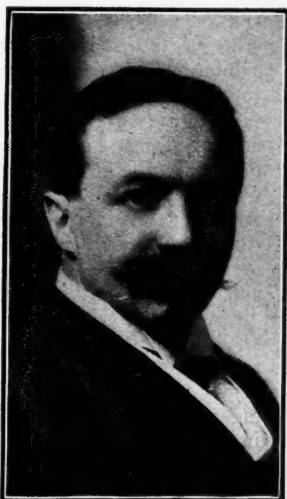
If, in spite of the impingement of these diverse psychological impulses, the matter has perchance slipped the mind by the morning of the Sunday on which the exhibition is to open, every church-goer will soon be taking warning from the pulpit that tuberculosis is something that can be downed by knowledge alone. Therefore, the pastor exhorts him to visit this exhibition and to attend these meetings. But if this does not get him, when he takes down his telephone receiver the "hello girl" will remind him that "this is tuberculosis week"; and if he is still so obdurate as not to be prodded or cajoled into attending the meetings he is likely to be swept into the Armory by the crowd rush, when just before the opening hour a tuneful band parades the streets playing propaganda music. It might be added, with apologies to James Whitcomb Riley, that "If these things don't fetch him, it will get him otherwise."

All this sort of publicity is kept up for a week and brings out the people in constantly increasing numbers, until at the final big mass-meeting the hall is taxed. The notice of this mass-meeting has occupied a prominent place in all announcements; and on the final

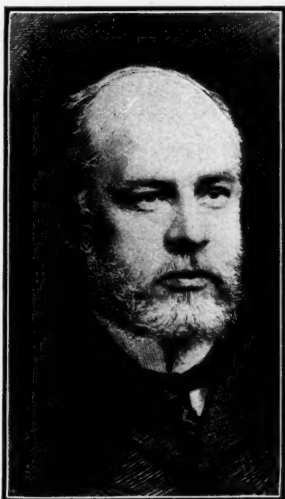


AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

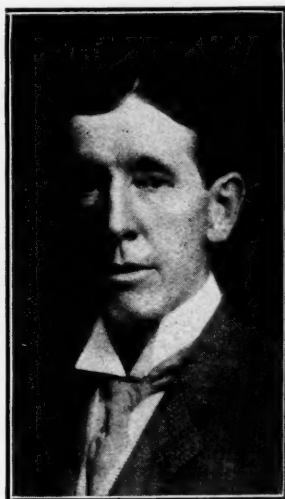
(For tuberculous children and for those predisposed to the disease—one of the most valuable weapons in the campaign)



DR. S. ADOLPHUS KNOPF



DR. WILLIAM H. WELCH



DR. WOODS HUTCHINSON

Photograph by Pach Bros.

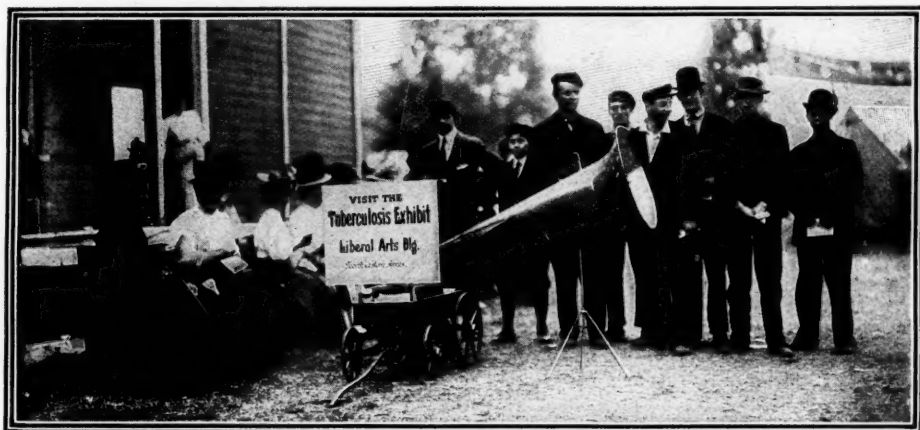
LEADERS IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT WHO HAVE AIDED THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN

night, a half-hour before opening time, special attention is called to it by blowing the whistles in all factories and by the ringing of all church bells. At this mass-meeting the audience is given an opportunity to hear speakers of national prominence. On these occasions addresses have been made by Prof. William H. Welch, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Woods Hutchinson, Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Dr. Livingston Farrand; and in addition to these renowned medical authorities the speakers have included Hon.

Joseph H. Choate, Governor Hughes, Speaker Wadsworth, and other distinguished public officials.

## A STATE AROUSED

These, it is admitted, are revival methods, but they stand the pragmatic test,—they work. They not only get the people out, but they get the people stirred to action. To every one who attends these meetings the fact is brought home poignantly that 16,000 lives are sacrificed annually in New York



CAREFULLY PREPARED "CANNED LECTURES"

(Ready to follow the crowd)



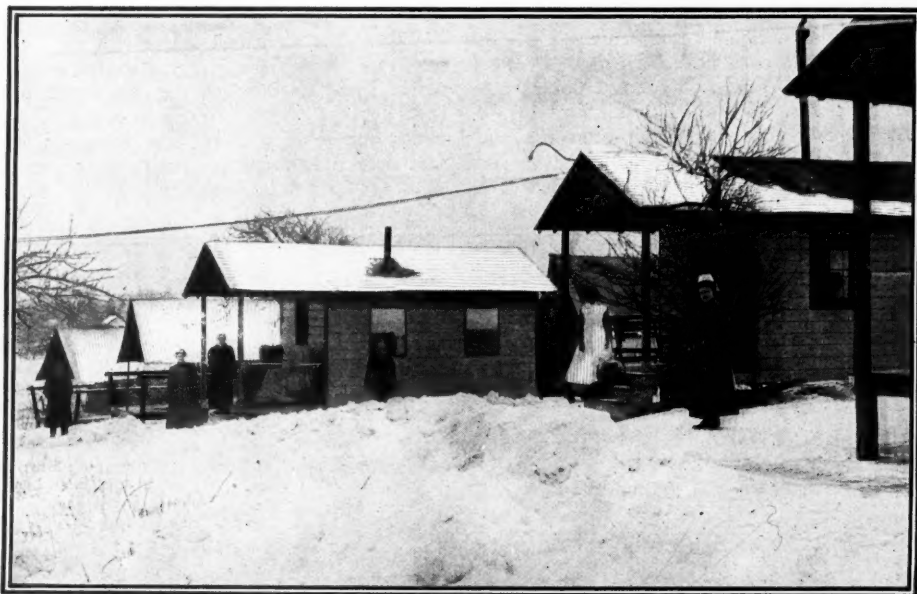
A PRACTICAL LESSON IN HYGIENE

(Special arrangements are always made for school children to study the exhibit)

State to a preventable disease, and that something must be done about it *now*.

During the past two years campaigns of this character have been conducted in twen-

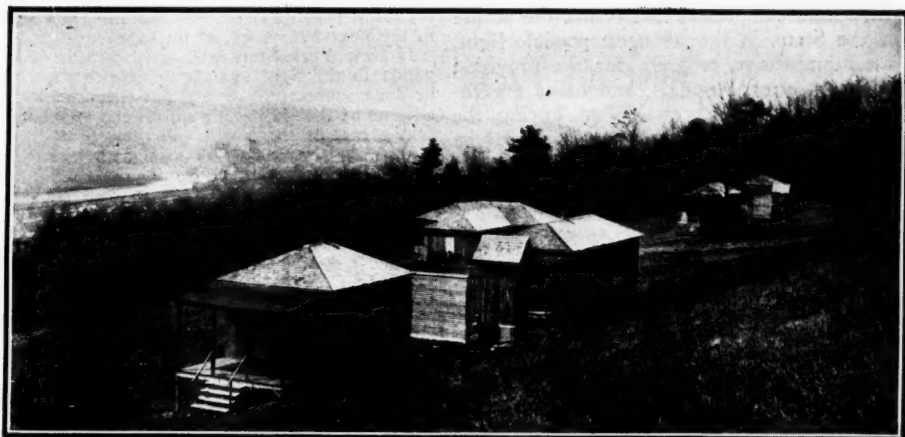
ty-seven of the largest cities of the State; similar exhibitions have been sent to seventy-eight county fairs and two State fairs, and to twenty-four of the principal villages; 1,392,675 leaflets have been distributed; phonograph lectures on tuberculosis have been given to about two and one-half million people, who have visited these exhibitions or attended these fairs; sixty permanent committees, including in each case the most influential citizens in the locality, have been established in cities and villages where exhibitions have been shown, with a total membership of 3187. In most of the localities where committees have been formed the work has been continued and prosecuted with great vigor, and already important results have been accom-



AN IMPROVISED HOSPITAL

(The first county hospital for tuberculosis actually in operation in New York State was established by the Ulster County Board of Supervisors. Aroused to the urgent need for provision for the care of tuberculous patients, this county didn't wait years, months, nor even many days, but improvised a hospital which would serve until permanent quarters could be provided)





THE MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM

(Where the city of Binghamton has saved many lives)

plished, among which are the following: 14 free dispensaries or tuberculosis clinics; 13 laboratories for free examination of sputum; 25 visiting nurses; 7 day or day and night camps; 21 tuberculosis hospitals and pavilions established or in course of construction, or definite appropriations made therefor.

The dispensaries, hospitals, laboratories, and other public and private agencies for the actual care of tuberculosis established as a result of this campaign during the past two years have a total cost of \$978,100 and an annual operating expense of \$459,965.

At the present stage of the work the State Charities Aid Association is putting before



SUMMER CAMP ON A WINTER'S DAY

(Ulster County owes its hospital largely to the efforts of Dr. Mary Gage-Day, who was instrumental in starting this temporary summer camp, which led to a permanent sanatorium)

these local committees and before the people of the State, in the strongest possible light, a comprehensive program for the provision of dispensaries, hospitals, and other preventive agencies to be established during the next five years, to the end that there may be in New York State *no uncared-for tuberculosis* in 1915.

At the same time the association desires to put prominently forward a thoroughly conservative and scientific estimate, indorsed by the highest medical authorities, of what the State may expect to accomplish in the reduction of the tuberculosis death rate by 1920, if, by 1915,

Every county in the State has a hospital or sanatorium,

Every city and village an adequate number of visiting nurses,

Every community of over 5000 people a free dispensary,

All living cases of tuberculosis are reported to the health officer,

Every living case is in a hospital or sanatorium or under proper supervision at home,

Thorough disinfection is given to premises which have been occupied by a tuberculosis patient after every case of death or removal.

#### TUBERCULOSIS CAN BE PREVENTED

Of this we are assured on the highest scientific medical authority. Dr. William H. Welch says:

It is in my judgment a conservative statement that at least one-half of the existing sickness and mortality from tuberculosis could be prevented within the next two decades by the application of rational and entirely practicable measures, and I believe that we can look forward to a much larger success.

Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, recently wrote:

The State of New York is to be congratulated upon the fact that the propaganda of the fight against that terrible, but nevertheless preventable and eradicable disease, tuberculosis, has been so efficiently applied as to noticeably diminish the morbidity and death rate of the disease at the present time.

It is still further to be congratulated upon the fact that the measures which are so efficacious in the fight against the disease will be extended throughout the entire State by the year 1915. At that time with at least one dispensary in every county in the State and an additional dispensary in every city and village of over 5000 inhabitants, with a tuberculosis hospital with ample provision for the humane care of moderately advanced cases in every county, with efficient registration of substantially all living cases in the State, with adequate disinfection of all infected foci, and with proper provisions for the social relief of wage-earners, the disease

should be practically driven from the State within the next five years, or by 1920.

If New York State will carry on this propaganda in the fight against tuberculosis as may be done successfully it will not only relieve the citizens of that State but will afford an example to the rest of the world and thus, in all probability, be the means of saving thousands of lives of citizens of other States.

Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, of New York City, writes:

If such a thing as having in 1915 no uncared-for cases of tuberculosis among the poor as well as among the rich, all stages and kinds of tuberculosis being included in this category, would be possible, the reduction in the morbidity and mortality from tuberculous diseases in New York would be five years later (in 1920) at least 75 per cent. . . . The greater these combined efforts the greater will be the result and the sooner may we look forward toward the eradication of the Great White Plague.

New York City, Boston, and London have already cut in half their death rates from tuberculosis.

Why should not the smaller cities and rural communities, where conditions are more favorable, do likewise?

To cut in half the death rate from tuberculosis in New York State, outside of New York City, would mean an annual saving of 3000 human lives. Even to stamp out this disease and to save 6000 human lives per annum in the Empire State is within the range of possibility. This is the excuse for the strenuous efforts which are being made to secure the fullest and heartiest co-operation of every agency, public and private, and of every citizen in our State to carry out the program of *No Uncared-for Tuberculosis* in 1915.

*No Tuberculosis* in 1920 is put forth as a hope only. Yet some are optimistic enough to believe that it expresses a hope that will not be long deferred, and every effort is being made to come as near as may be possible to its realization. A Roll of Honor has been established, including those cities and counties which are making provision for the control of tuberculosis, and to the people of the Empire State the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the State Charities Aid Association is saying:

*Let your city and your county be the next on the Roll of Honor. Why wait five years? Human lives are at stake. No other opportunity for social well-being compares in importance with the prevention of tuberculosis. Duty is measured by knowledge and opportunity. Every day of delay means death.*

# THE RETURN OF HALLEY'S COMET

BY S. A. MITCHELL, Ph.D.

(Assistant Professor of Astronomy, Columbia University)

IN all ages of the world's history the arrival of a comet has attracted widespread attention, and now with the return of Halley's comet we are but experiencing a revival of this perennial interest. The appearance of one of these monsters of the sky suddenly coming without warning was naturally looked upon by our forefathers as the harbinger of war and catastrophe, and we have many references in literature to their baneful influences. In Homer's "Iliad" we read of the "red star that from his flaming hair shakes down diseases, pestilence, and war." Shakespeare gives us the lines,

When beggars die, there are no comets seen,  
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death  
of princes.

## THE OLD IDEA OF COMETS AS PORTENTS

Those who remember the great comet of 1882 will recall that many said that it was the cause of the war that England was then carrying on in Egypt; and our own great Civil War was ushered in by Donati's splendid comet of 1858, and by the comets of 1860 and 1861. Such coincidences can be numbered many fold; and it is but natural that there should have grown up in the popular mind down through the centuries the conviction that a comet brought in its train disasters of all kinds,—war, murder, and sudden death. Undoubtedly this old superstition has been the cause of our present interest in comets, and the year 1910, with its return of Halley's comet, is by some looked upon with fear and dread, for does not this comet of Halley's come so close to the earth that we are to sweep right through its tail? What will happen if the astronomers have made a slight mistake in their calculations and the comet should come into collision with the earth? With the earth traveling in space at the great speed of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles per second, and the comet in the opposite direction with a velocity even greater, such a head-on collision would be appalling; the earth might possibly be blown to pieces!

Altogether we have records of about one thousand comets, half of which were dis-



HALLEY'S COMET ON FEBRUARY 3, 1910

(As photographed by Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory)

covered before the invention of the telescope 300 years ago. At the present time five or six comets are discovered yearly; but most of these are faint and can be seen only with the aid of a telescope and are consequently known only to the astronomer. If each comet brought a war along with it, it would, indeed, require the continued sitting of The Hague Conference! The absurdity of this notion was recognized 150 years ago. One author of that period says: "If war is caused by the bile of a sovereign becoming heated by the approach of a comet, then in order to preserve the peace of nations a court doctor should be employed, who should counteract the action of the comet by the application of sundry doses of rhubarb." There have, indeed, been remarkable comets seen in years when a great war was being waged, or a comet may have appeared a year or two previous. There have also been splendid comets in the sky when

there was no attendant war, and likewise there have been great wars without their attendant comet. We do not recall any serious outbreak of hostilities following in the train of Coggia's fine comet of the year 1874, and certainly no one can point to a remarkable comet at the time of the recent Russian-Japanese war; and that surely was a great war. It would, indeed, be remarkable if wars and comets did not at times appear together, but to imagine that a heavenly body of such small weight as a comet could be able to disturb the affairs of men is perfectly absurd. This has even less foundation than the superstition that the moon has an influence on weather, for all the statistics of modern science show that the weather is absolutely independent of the moon.

#### HOW NEW COMETS ARE DISCOVERED

New comets are usually discovered by an astronomer after careful and diligent search with a telescope of low power. Such a quest demands an almost infinite amount of patience in nightly scanning the heavens up and down in the hope of detecting a stranger in our midst. So close a watch is kept that seldom does an intruder escape the eager eyes of the sentries and attack the citadel as happened with the first comet of the year 1910. Comet A, 1910, eluded all eyes till it became very bright and quite close to the sun, and an astronomer was not the first to see it. Sometimes a comet is accidentally found on a photographic plate exposed for some other purpose, such a one being the Morehouse comet of 1908. If the comet is not a new one, but the return of one already known, it is possible to direct the telescope to the point in the sky where it is expected, and a long exposure photograph may detect it. Halley's comet was discovered on September 11, 1909, on a photograph taken for the purpose by Prof. Max Wolf, of Germany. At the time the comet was very faint, and looked exactly like a very small star.

Up to the time of Sir Isaac Newton nothing was known of the behavior of comets. Some thought they took their origin from the sun; still others that they might have been volcanic matter thrown off from the moon, while others imagined they might be phenomena of the earth's upper atmosphere. Comets are much too large to be the result of volcanic action; still modern science has no adequate explanation of where they come from, though it seems certain that their home is in the solar system.

After Newton had firmly established the law of gravitation and had shown that all the planets and satellites of the solar system obeyed it, he inquired whether comets did not do likewise. While wondering over these matters the great comet of 1680 appeared and gave him the chance, and he showed that not only did comets obey gravitation and travel about the sun in obedience to it, but he explained how, from observations on three nights, it was possible to calculate the comet's path. If the comet moves in a closed curve it is called "periodic"; it returns to visit the sun at short or long intervals, depending on the size of the curve, and it then moves in an ellipse. Every child knows that an ellipse is drawn by sticking two pins firmly in a piece of paper, then taking a piece of string, joining the two ends together and tracing around with a pencil. In such a curve does a planet like the earth, or a periodic comet, move, and with the sun at one of the foci. The earth's path approximates much nearer a circle than the orbit of such a comet, but none the less they both move in ellipses.

#### NEWTON "PUBLISHED" BY HALLEY

As very often happens in the case of a very great man, Newton was of a shy and retiring disposition, and it is possible that his great work, the "Principia," would never have been published had it not been for his friend Edmund Halley, professor at Oxford, who even went down into his own pocket for part of the expense of publication. Halley, born in 1656, was thirteen years Newton's junior.

Following the method of Newton, and, as he tells us, after a "prodigious amount of labor," Halley, in 1705, published the orbits of no less than twenty-four comets. Of these there were three that seemed to have the same paths about the sun,—i. e., their distances from the sun when at their closest points and the inclination to the ecliptic were the same. These were a comet observed by Peter Appian in 1531, one observed by Kepler in 1607, and one which appeared in 1682. Moreover, the celebrated comet of 1456 seemed to fit in with these three and seemed to point to the same comet returning after an interval of seventy-five or seventy-six years. When would be the next return? Halley was keen-sighted enough to see that Jupiter or Saturn might accelerate or retard the motion of the comet if it came near one of these big planets, and by a guess, having



in it the element of inspiration, he predicted that the end of 1758 or the beginning of 1759 would see the return of the comet; and, being proud of his nationality, he called upon "candid posterity to verify the claim which was first made by an Englishman." Halley died in 1742.

As the time for the comet approached the greatest enthusiasm was aroused in the prediction. In the meantime mathematics had been greatly improved and the art of calculating vastly facilitated. Clairaut, the Frenchman who took up the problem, found that the comet would be retarded 100 days by the action of Saturn and 518 days by Jupiter, or 618 days altogether, and he gave the date of passing closest to the sun as April 13, 1759. The comet was discovered on Christmas Day, 1758, and passed the sun just one month before the predicted time, a magnificent triumph for exact astronomy. The comet was a splendid object in the skies and likewise again at its appearance in 1835. This comet is now close to the earth and sun and is of the greatest interest to the astronomical world.

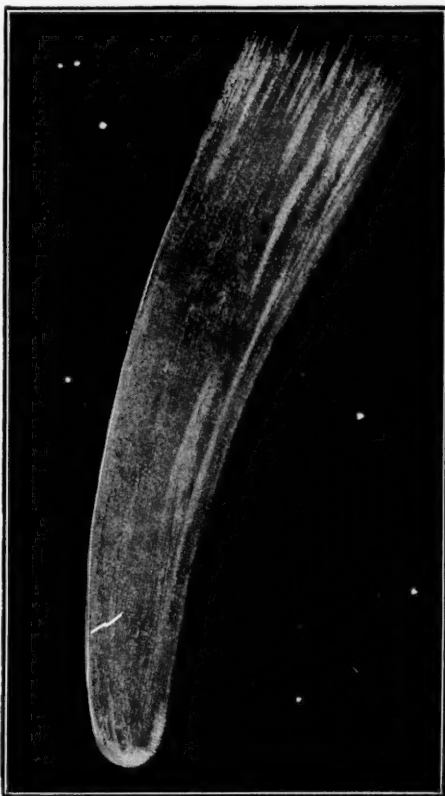
#### THE PERIODICITY OF HALLEY'S COMET

As this was the first periodic comet to be observed, the scientific interest in it has been very great, and previous visits to the earth have been carefully investigated. As is given in Table I, authentic returns of

TABLE I.—PAST APPEARANCES OF HALLEY'S COMET

Year.	in years.	Year.	Interval in years.
B. C. 11.8.....		A. D. 989.7.....	77.5
A. D. 66.0.....	77.8	1066.2.....	76.5
141.1.....	75.1	1145.3.....	79.1
218.2.....	77.1	1222.9.....	77.6
295.2.....	77.0	1301.8.....	78.9
373.8.....	78.6	1378.8.....	77.0
451.5.....	77.7	1456.4.....	77.6
530.8.....	79.3	1531.6.....	75.2
607.3.....	76.5	1607.8.....	76.2
684.8.....	77.5	1682.7.....	74.9
760.4.....	75.6	1759.2.....	76.5
837.2.....	76.8	1835.8.....	76.7
912.2.....	75.0	1910.3.....	74.5

the comet date back without a break to the year 11 B. C. Even 225 years previous there was a comet observed that was undoubtedly Halley's, but the records are not absolutely conclusive. The dates give the times of perihelion passage, or the time when the comet was nearest the sun, and instead of placing the day and month of the year the times are expressed in decimals of a year, 1910.3 meaning that the comet came to perihelion three-tenths of a year after the first of January. The past appearances of the comet most worthy of note are those of 1066 and 1456. In the

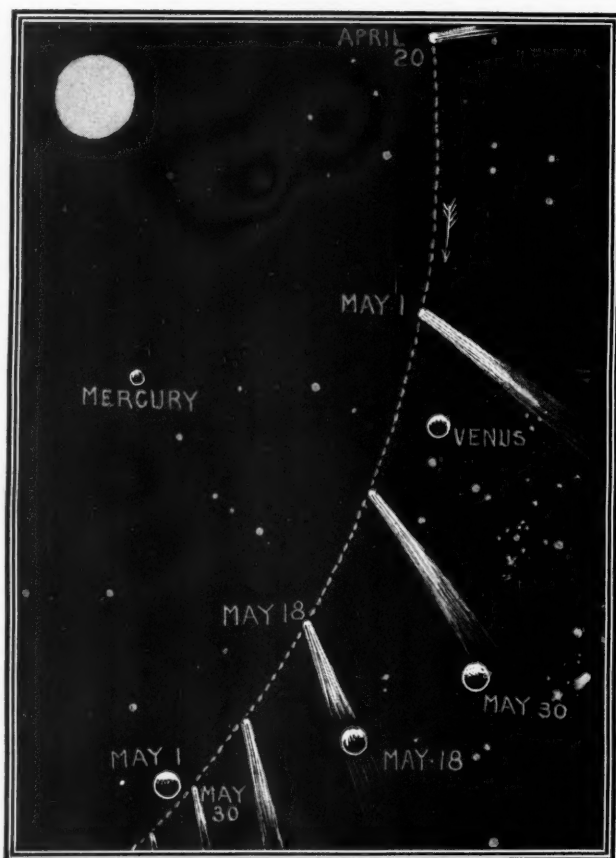


HALLEY'S COMET AS IT APPEARED IN 1835  
(From a sketch by Struve, probably somewhat exaggerated)

former year William of Normandy came over to England, and the Bayeux tapestry gives a representation of the popular belief of the connection of the comet with the conquest of England and the death of Harold.

#### CALCULATING THE RETURN OF A COMET

At the last appearance of the comet in 1835-36 its position in the sky was measured by many astronomers. From its motions as exhibited in these measures it was possible to calculate the comet's journey off to hundreds of million of miles from the sun. As the comet traveled through space it went close to some of the bodies of the solar system. These planets pull the comet exactly in the same way as does the sun, but with less force, since they weigh much less than the sun. The planets might accelerate or retard the motion of the comet, depending on their relative positions. These "perturbations" of the comet's motion it is necessary for the



HALLEY'S COMET. THE SUN AND THE EARTH

astronomer to calculate, and if the comet happened to pass close to a great planet the perturbations might be very great. By referring to the table, it will be seen that the time occupied by the comet in returning changes considerably, the difference between the least and greatest is as much as five years. At the 1835 appearance the calculations were very simple, but for the 1910 appearance were exceedingly difficult due to the close approach to Jupiter. In spite of these difficulties two Englishmen, Cowell and Crommelin, calculated the time of perihelion passage within three days of the actual time, and this, too, when the comet took nearly seventy-five years to make its return! By pointing the telescopic camera to the position in the sky calculated by them, Wolf discovered the comet seven months before it should be closest to the sun, when still at a distance of three hundred millions of miles

from the earth. In these seven months the comet has been gradually brightening, but very slowly; but before many days from this writing it will be a magnificent spectacle in the skies.

#### HOW TO FIND HALLEY'S COMET

The diagram on opposite page shows the relations of the paths of the earth, comet, Venus, and Mars about the sun. The planets all move about the sun in the same direction, which is opposite to that taken by the hands of a clock; the comet, unlike the planets and all other comets of short period, moves about the sun in the diametrically opposite direction. The diagram shows that the comet is nearest the sun on April 20. To find the distance with respect to the earth, join simultaneous positions. For instance, on March 26 the line from earth to comet passes through the sun, and if we would place ourselves at the earth in the diagram, and look at the sun, we would see that the comet

on the date moved from the left of the sun to the right of it. We all know that a body to the left of the sun as we face it sets after the sun, and if to the right of the sun the body is visible in the morning sky before sunrise. Hence on March 26 Halley's comet passed the sun and became a morning object. But it gets away from the line of the sun very slowly, and it will be the middle of April before it is at a far enough angle from the sun to be well seen. Following successive positions it will be evident that on May 1 comet and Venus are very close together, and consequently they should present a magnificent spectacle in the morning sky, especially so as Venus is then almost at her greatest brilliancy. Following still along with simultaneous dates we see that on May 18 the comet comes directly between the earth and the sun. Its motion carries it by the sun into the evening sky, where it

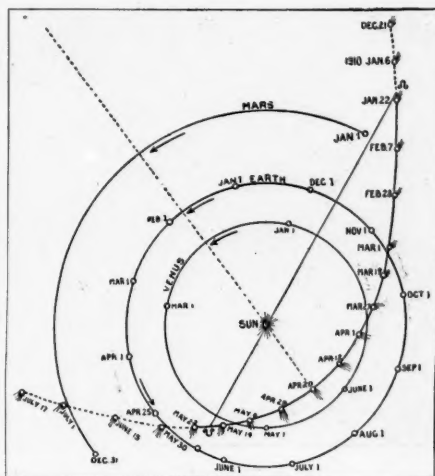
will remain throughout the summer, slowly getting fainter and fainter as its distance is increased.

TABLE II.—HOW TO FIND HALLEY'S COMET

	Comet in morning sky.			Distance from earth in millions of miles.	Comet rises earlier than the sun.
	Right ascension.	Declination.			
	h. m. s.	Deg. Min.			h. m.
1910.					
April 4.....	0 5 38	+ 8 1	152.2	0 50	
16.....	23 54 24	7 49	124.1	1 30	
24.....	23 50 20	7 47	98.9	1 55	
May 6.....	0 3 6	9 5	55.7	2 10	
10.....	0 21 35	10 30	40.9	2 20	
14.....	1 5 47	13 27	26.9	2 0	
16.....	1 49 52	15 59	20.8	1 30	
	Comet in evening sky.			Comet sets later than the sun.	
May 20.....	5 3 23	+ 19 8	14.3	1 0	
22.....	7 3 4	15 14	16.1	2 45	
24.....	8 18 20	10 24	20.7	3 20	
26.....	8 58 52	6 59	26.8	3 50	
28.....	9 24 36	4 45	33.6	4 5	
30.....	9 41 23	3 15	40.6	3 50	

The brilliancy of a comet as it appears to our eyes depends on two factors: first, its distance from the sun, and, second, its distance from the earth. The nearer to the sun the more does our sun act on the comet and increase its intrinsic brightness, and, of course, the nearer any body is to our eye the brighter will it be. Halley's comet is nearest the sun on April 20, when of itself it will be most luminous. But after that date it gets closer and closer to us till May 18. Immediately after that date the comet should be very brilliant, and it will be favorably situated in the evening sky for us to see it. The comet in 1835 was less bright than it had been in 1759, when it had a tail 50 degrees in length, not because it had intrinsically decreased in brilliancy but because the earth was unfavorably situated in its orbit to give us a near view. While nothing is known absolutely of how bright the comet will be, astronomers are generally agreed that it will be a splendid object readily visible to the naked eye, with a tail at least 30 degrees in length. In fact, the comet will be seen better without a telescope than with one, and for those who are not astronomers a look through a big glass would be disappointing.

Science has taught us much concerning comets, but there is still much to learn. The comet of 1882 was the first in which the photographic plate was used, and it showed the wonderful possibilities of photography when applied to the heavens. Since then the greatest of all photographic astronomers, Prof. E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, has given us superb pictures, which show that a particular comet has nothing





A TYPICAL MODERN COMET

(This comet, known astronomically as Morehouse 1908 C, was photographed on November 16, 1908, by Professor Barnard. The exposure was one hour and three minutes)

in the laboratory it would probably take the greatest refinement of chemical research to detect the cyanogen. In addition the earth is covered over with a shell of atmosphere thousands of times denser than the comet's tail, and the particles could not possibly penetrate to the earth's surface.

The tail of a comet always points away from the sun and is more or less curved, depending on the relative speed of the particles that are shot off to form the tail, and of the comet in its orbit. A splendid theory explaining the apparent negation of gravitation in comets' tails pointing away from the sun has lately been developed by the Swedish scientist Arrhenius. According to him the particles of the tail are excessively small, and they are driven from the sun by the pressure of sunlight. In addition a new tail is continually being formed, the old material is left behind in space, and the comet is slowly wasting away. The rarity of the tail may be imagined when we realize that Halley's comet has lasted as we know for two thousand years, and still it is not consumed.

Although the comet will pass directly

across the face of the sun on May 18, it is questionable if even an astronomer will be able to see the transit, and although we shall be enveloped in the tail for some hours and shall be bombarded by cometary material we probably shall be totally unaware of it, for the cometary particles are so small that probably not even a meteor shower will take place. Indeed, so little of an unusual nature will occur that nothing would be known of it were it not for the calculations of the astronomer. The earth has more than once before passed through the tail of a comet; it happened last in

1861, but no one was sure that anything unusual was observed. However, May 18 will be a memorable day to the astronomer and all the refinements of modern science will be employed. Meanwhile the comet, as it gets closer to the sun, is getting brighter and the tail is increasing in length. On February 3 Professor Barnard estimated the length of tail on the photograph (page 443) at 5,000,000 miles, while on February 27 this had increased to 14,000,000, and this almost two months before the comet is closest to the sun and most active! The modern camera with the sensitive plate in the skillful hands of a great man like Professor Barnard will bring to us photographs of matchless beauty showing the many and varied changes taking place in the tail, while the spectroscope will help solve many perplexing questions of interest to the astronomer. From the length of the tail before passing through the sun it seems almost certain that Halley's comet will be such a magnificent spectacle that a quarter century hence we will tell our grandchildren about the great comet of 1910.





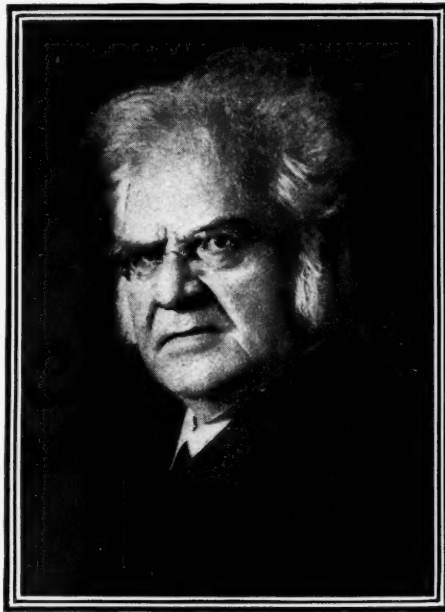
# BJÖRNSON, THE POET-REFORMER

BY EDWIN BJÖRKMAN

SOME writers, like Ibsen, seem to disappear behind their own work. With Björnsterne Björnson it is different. In his case the man tends constantly to obscure the work. The reason lies near at hand. Ibsen, for instance, concentrated all his efforts toward a single point of attack,—the modern drama. Björnson, on the other hand, has always aimed at covering the whole front line of human progress. Wherever he saw the spirit of man struggling to rise above its present level, there he must needs give help. In doing so he used his art frankly as a means to an end. The wonder of it is that Björnson nevertheless proved himself a great and exquisite artist.

In some quarters, especially Scandinavian, it was long the fashion to praise his poetry while regretting,—or even reviling,—his activity as reformer, patriot, and moralist. Yet this meant a denial of all that Björnson really stood for. And it implied a condemnation of his art as well, if this is seen in the light I have just suggested. For he was first of all a teacher and fighter and prophet,—not a shaper of beautiful forms. To him the form was always subordinate to the spirit, art to life. What actuated his whole being, coloring his written and spoken words, his public actions and private life, was his passion for truth, for cleanliness of soul, for the binding of man to man by ties of love instead of force. For this faith he

fought untiringly during sixty years. At the same time he placed his whole mighty personality, with all its splendid gifts, against every form of oppression, whether exercised upon individuals, classes, or entire nations.



BJÖRNSTERNE BJÖRNSON

(From the last photograph taken just before his illness)

Though the son of a country minister, he sprang from a long line of peasant forefathers. In the heart of the real country, among the peasants, he was born and reared. And throughout his long life he never broke that once established contact with nature and the mass of common men. In later years it made him buy a big farm in the very heart of the Norwegian uplands. Not only did he make Aulestad, as he called it, his true home, but he found time to turn it into a model farm in order that his countrymen might profit by his example.

To his ancestry and upbringing must be traced his unswerving, life-long faith in modern democracy. To the same origin may also be attributed a vitality that seemed inexhaustible and that made his antagonisms as well as his sympathies nearly irresistible. To come near him, or even to read his printed words, sufficed to make one conscious of the wonderful power that emanated from him and that drew other men to him as the magnet draws the steel. A friend said of him once that "there was not an undeveloped muscle in his body nor an unused cell in his brain." This physical and mental wholesomeness went far to explain the intensity of his pas-



THE BJÖRNSON ESTATE AT AULESTAD, AS SEEN FROM A NEIGHBORING HILLTOP

sion for purity in the highest sense of that word.

From first to last his spirit showed a spontaneity and freshness of sympathy and interest that kept him youthful up to the very moment when the first forewarning of approaching death reached him. He was ever seeking new truths to master and new causes to champion. In this search he was invariably guided by what he deemed right, not by what the world held expedient. As he was in great things, so he was in small ones,—a big child, with a warm heart and a keen mind. He was already full of years and fame when he told a friend that the possession of a new pair of trousers made him get up an hour ahead of time in order that he might get that much more enjoyment out of putting them on for the first time. One Christmas when, in accordance with ancient custom, melted tallow had been sprinkled on the ground for the titmice to feast on, his wife saw him sitting in a very uncomfortable position near one of the windows of his study.

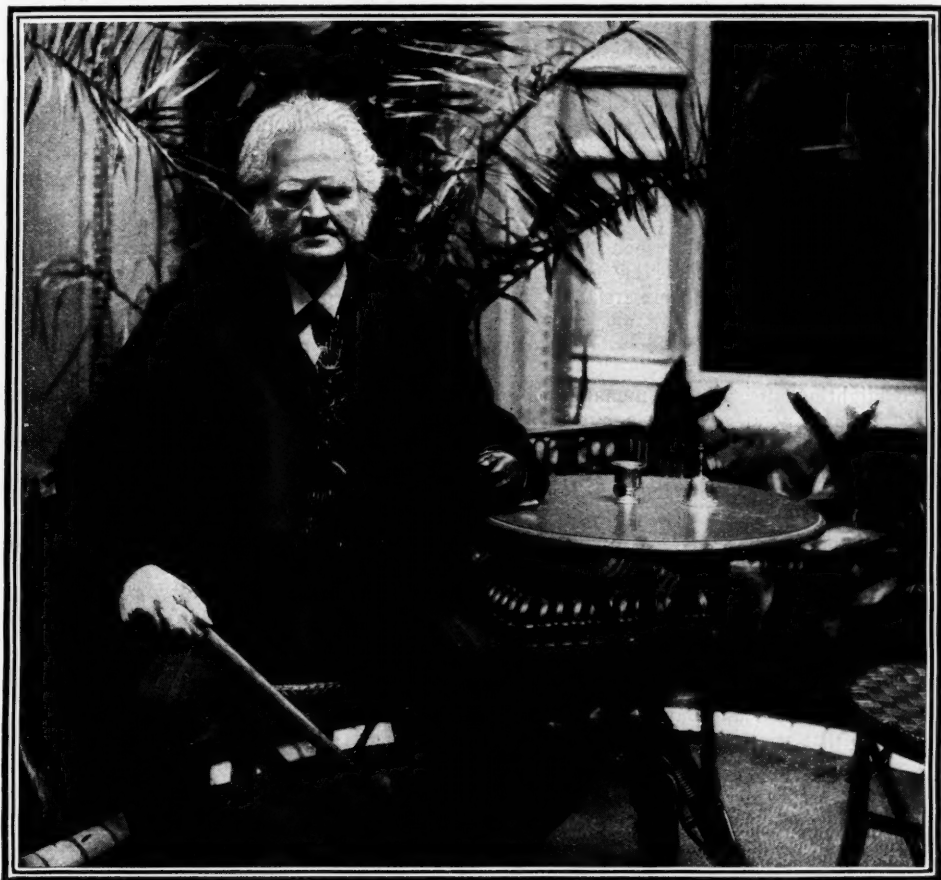
"Why," he cried in response to her question, "I have got to watch the sparrows, of course, or they will steal the tallow away from the titmice." That was the man of whom a friend said that "he risked his reputation at least once a year for some cause he

believed in." It was the same man, too, who wrote to Zola while a majority of the French people were condemning them both for their defense of Dreyfus: "The relation of a poet to his works should be like that of a bank to the currency it issues,—there must be plenty of good securities in the vaults."

#### EXPONENT OF THE NORWEGIAN SPIRIT

One day in the early fifties he startled the Norwegian capital by appearing at the only theater as the leader of 600 youths armed with whistles. The storm that followed ended the sway of Danish acting and the Danish language on the Norwegian stage. Thus he entered upon his lifework of re-establishing the national spirit of his country on a higher and more genuine level. In that long struggle, which exposed him to so much hatred both at home and abroad, his cry was not "My country, right or wrong," but always, "Norway must do right at any cost!" For this reason he never deserved the name of politician, as this has generally been applied in the past. But he accepted it gladly, declaring that politics should be to the social body what morals are to the individual.

It was during those first, feverishly active years that he wrote his peasant stories and



BJÖRNSTERNE-BJÖRNSON ON THE VERANDA OF HIS HOME AT AULESTAD

thus made Norwegian poetry appreciated beyond its native boundaries. While those firstlings of his pen have at times been unduly exalted at the expense of his riper work, one must grant them an originality and a charm that secures them a place entirely by themselves. Such stories as "Synnöve Solbakken," "Arne," and "A Happy Boy" have perhaps a wider appeal than anything else Björnson wrote. Nor is the interest attaching to them merely artistic. In building them,—as well as the first plays, dating from the same period,—he applied truly historic methods to art. According to his own assertion, he reached his results "by viewing the peasant in the light of the old Sagas, and the Sagas in the light of modern peasant life."

To consider what Björnson tried to do and actually did during the fifties and six-

ties is like looking into a fairy world, unaffected by ordinary human limitations. There was not a movement afoot in which he did not take part for or against. There was not a public question raised that he did not have to discuss in speech and writing. He was newspaper editor and contributor, theatrical director and playwright, political agitator and leader, poet and novelist,—all at the same time and in bewildering alternation. A mere youth, he did more than most to build that radical party of the Left, which has now shaped the destinies of Norway for more than a quarter-century. Through his patriotic poems he stirred the national spirit as it had never been stirred before, and one of those poems,—“Yes, We Love the Land that Bore Us,”—took such hold of the people that, in a very few years, it became the national hymn.

In the seventies his life took on a new aspect. He traveled and wrote. Secret, silent forces were at work within him. In quick succession he produced eight modern plays, each one of which struck to the heart of some vital question then uppermost in the mind of the public. In "The Editor" he dealt not so much with the press as with the kind of men that were frequently in control of it in those days,—self-seeking freebooters without any sense of social responsibility. "A Bankruptcy" and "The New System" attacked and exposed the commercial spirit, the passion for speculation and unearned gains, the falseness and shallowness of so-called "social" life. In "The King" he pictured the blighting effect of the monarchical convention not upon the people but upon the monarch himself.

#### BJÖRNSON ON THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF WOMAN

But none of these dramas of modern life created such a sensation,—not only in Norway but all through the Western world,—as "A Gauntlet," in which Björnson dared to deny the need of the double standard of sexual morality for men and women. In some ways the powerful woman movement in the Scandinavian countries may be dated back to that one play, with its inexorable demand, not that both sexes have equal right to live as they please, but that both have equal duty to keep themselves pure in body and spirit. To few other questions has Björnson returned so frequently and with so much fervor as to this one. He dealt with it again in his two great novels, "The House of the Kurts" and "In God's Ways." He made it the subject of a lecture on "Monogamy or Polygamy," which, in 1887, he delivered in more than sixty different places within the three Scandinavian countries and Finland. And it plays into almost everything else he has ever written.

That nature requires man to live a different life from that of woman he would not admit. And he insisted on tracing much of what is evil, both in the existence of the individual and of the race, to false sexual ideals and relationships. On the other hand, he has always kept himself free from the prudishness generally displayed by advocates of similar opinions in other countries. Love has to him always been the great moving power of the world, and he could imagine no love more beautiful or compelling than that which draws the right man to the right

woman and holds both together in a union for life.

With his criticism of the traditional male attitude in sex matters, Björnson combined from the first a demand that women be given full economical, social, and political equality with men. This he did not only out of a sense of abstract justice but also because, like Ibsen and Auguste Comte, he believed that the future of the race rested largely with the classes hitherto kept away from public affairs,—that is, with women and workmen. Step by step he brought his countrymen round to his own viewpoint in this matter, and to-day Norway stands in this respect practically where Björnson would have it; the rights and duties of man are also the rights and duties of woman, and no class is excluded from full participation in the government.

#### RELIGION FREED FROM DOGMA

All his life Björnson has been deeply religious. During his earlier years he found in Christianity a satisfactory expression for this phase of his being. And it was with sincere sorrow that he saw Ibsen taking a more and more negative attitude toward the accepted creed of his country. In the seventies, however, Björnson passed through a crisis, as I have already told. The concrete truths of modern science claimed his attention to an increasing extent. He read Darwin and Spencer, Mill and Littré. Little by little the old faith fell away from him. The reflections of that period appear in the charming novel named "Dust." But though the dogmas of Christianity lost their meaning for him, his spirit retained its essentially religious quality. In no work is this more clearly evidenced than in the first part of his great double play, "Beyond Human Power." Next to the peasant stories it is probably the work best known in this country. Here, as on the other side, it has been much misunderstood. That it offers chances for contradictory constructions cannot be denied. But read in conjunction with the second part,—written after an interval of ten years and dealing with modern social conditions,—it seems to tell man that his faith cannot be placed with safety on the miracles promised either by religious or social extremists.

#### PLEADING FOR NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE

It was in the eighties,—after a prolonged visit to this country, where he exercised a powerful influence on the numerous Scan-



dinavians in the West, and where he also developed a passionate admiration for Lincoln,—that Björnson earned his nickname of "Norway's uncrowned king." Rarely in human history has the life of a people been to such an extent focused in the life of a single individual, who yet was merely a private citizen. While determined that Norway should have no foreign guardianship, Björnson was at no time moved by hostility to Sweden or any other nation. Behind his fervent nationalism lay a not less fervent hope for a united Scandinavia; but the union, he felt, must be voluntary and based on complete equality. Here, as always, the fundamental motive was his faith in modern democracy. And even in those days he was already cherishing the still vaster dream of a great Pan-Germanic federation, rooted not in conquest or in the suppression of the smaller nationalities, but in free co-operation and common cultural interests.

The "clean flag," without the customary union mark at the upper corner, was the symbol he selected for his new Norway. For this symbol he fought against one-half of his own nation and all Sweden. At the same time he declared openly that he wanted "to dissolve the union in the minds of the people," and how well he did that work was shown in 1905. But he insisted on peaceful methods, respect for the rights of the other side, and postponement of final action until all Norwegian parties could agree on a common program. The irony of fate would have it that when the deciding crisis arrived at last he could take no part. He disapproved of the methods chosen for the breaking of the union. Once the break had occurred, however, he turned around in eager defense of his people before the rest of the world. As on many previous occasions, he achieved this through a series of brilliant articles and letters contributed to the leading European newspapers and periodicals. They used to say while Norway had not yet a diplomatic service of its own, that such an institution was not needed as long as Björnson represented the country abroad.

#### CHAMPION OF THE WEAKER NATIONS

What occupied his mind more than anything else during the last period of his life was probably the idea of universal peace with its attendant substitution of arbitration for war. To him it seemed clear that such an idea could never become materialized except through the reformation of all international



THE POET-REFORMER AND HIS WIFE RETURNING FROM ONE OF THEIR CONTINENTAL TOURS

and inter-racial relationships on a basis of mutual sympathy and justice. He demanded national cleanliness and righteousness as he had formerly demanded those virtues of the individual. In the pursuit of these new ideals he became the fearless champion of all human groups held in forced subjugation to some stronger group. Time and again he took up the pen on behalf of the Finlanders against Russia, of the Slovaks against Hungary, of the Danes and the Poles against Prussia. Nothing could better prove his sincerity and courage than that his defense of these suffering nationalities was undertaken at a time when his own country was still greatly in need of the moral support of the powers he attacked.

#### SIGNAL HONORS IN DECLINING YEARS

His last years were rendered singularly happy by the growing comprehension of his spirit everywhere. His visit to Paris in 1901 was more triumphant in some respects than that of a crowned monarch. The celebration of his seventieth birthday anniversary in 1902 engaged the attention of the whole civi-

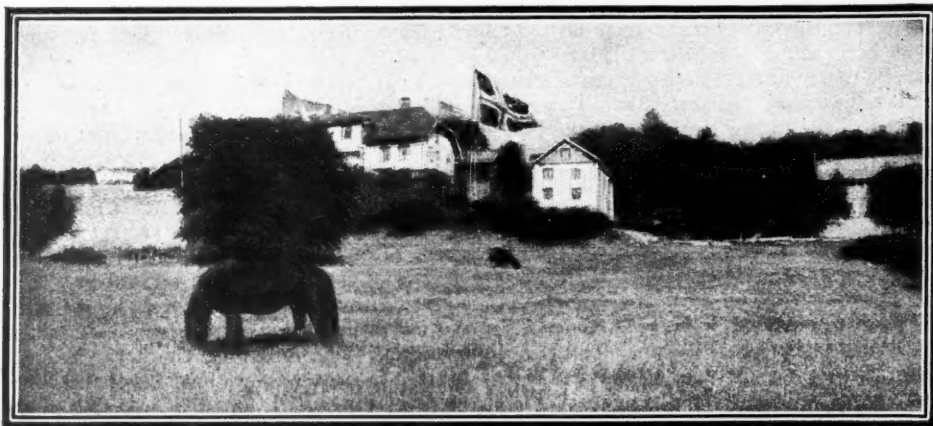
lized world. In 1903 he was given the Nobel prize for literature, and acknowledged the honor in a remarkable address on "poetry as a manifestation of the sense of vital surplus." What he was to his own people is best made clear by an incident which occurred at his beloved Aulestad not long before he was forced to start on his final journey to Paris in search of another lease of health and life. A regiment passed the place in the course of a maneuver. Its commander sent word ahead to the poet asking him to review the soldiers as they marched by. Björnson stood on the veranda of his house, surrounded by his entire family,—a man who had never held any public office, mind you! As the troop approached on the highroad below, officers and men gave the salute due to a commanding general or a member of the royal house. But this was not all. From the rapidly moving ranks rose one mighty shout after another,—a spontaneous outburst of devotion and gratitude such as it has been granted very few men the fortune to inspire.

#### A NEW PLAY AT SEVENTY-SEVEN

Björnson was seventy-seven years old on December 8, last year. During that year he finished a new play, "When the New Wine Flowers," which was given with great suc-

cess in the three Scandinavian countries and Germany. Among previous works from his final period may be mentioned the plays "Paul Lange and Tora Parsberg," "Laboremus," "At Storhove," and "Dayland," and the novel "Mary." In several of these works he took issue against the exaggerated individualism which had fed on Nietzsche and which seemed particularly to attract the youth, not only of the Scandinavian countries, but of all the world.

When at last the message came that he who so long had seemed invincible was about to be conquered by death, a hush fell over all Scandinavia. For the first time in years Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes forgot their perennial bickerings in a united outpouring of apprehension and sorrow. Everybody saw suddenly in the dying poet the principal embodiment of their kinship and their common cultural heritage. He who, in the prime of his manhood, had so often been accused of sowing strife and misunderstanding was now recognized as the man who had bidden each people "be itself in truth" in order that it might more fully win the respect and confidence of all the others. In the rest of Europe, and to some extent here also, it has been felt that the passing away of Björnson means the loss of a great heart, capable of embracing the whole world in its love.



THE BJÖRNSSON ESTATE IN SUMMER

(Over the house Björnson always kept flying the Norwegian and American flags, the latter in memory of his visit to this country in the early '80s)



USING OIL HEATERS IN A COLORADO ORCHARD AT NIGHT TO WARD OFF FROST

## LESSONS FROM WESTERN FRUIT CULTURE FOR THE EAST

BY AGNES C. LAUT

WHEN the whole story of irrigation comes to be written it is a question whether the scientific methods, which irrigation necessitates, will not prove to have been as great a factor toward success as the supply of water itself. It is a question whether if the non-arid regions of the East and Middle West adopted the same scientific methods they would not have the same fabulous crop returns as have made the irrigation farms famous.

Time out of mind the late frosts have caught and blighted the blossoms of the peach and apple orchards of the East. Yet who ever heard of the orchard growers in the East setting out forty coal-oil burners to the acre and keeping them burning till the frost had passed? Again and again the weather bureau has forewarned a cold wave coming to the East or the Middle West. Yet who ever knew of a whole Eastern town turning out through the country side as volunteer workers to fight that frost off? The agricultural scientist has been telling farmers for forty years that the weedy fence corners and unkempt grass plot below fruit trees harbor the bugs and the insects that attack fruit. Yet how many orchards in the East do you see where the soil below the trees is kept smooth as a floor and clean of weeds as your dining room table? Punctured bark lets in disease, and the rupture of a broken limb

may admit a fungus dust that will destroy the whole trunk; but you can count on one hand the number of orchards you have seen in the East where every break in the bark has been waxed or paraffined or cemented over till the wound closed.

For twenty years your producer of the East and the Middle West has been howling at the extortion and tricks of the middlemen, who stand between the producer and the market. Yet how many producers' unions have been organized in the East and the Middle West with highly paid agents,—\$5000 a year, for example,—to handle transportation and keep tab on the outside market? These are the things that have contributed to successful irrigation farming quite as much as a supply of water.

### WHAT MADE FOR SUCCESS

"Is it the fruit, or the soil, or the sunlight, or the water or what?" I asked a prominent fruit grower of Grand Valley, Colorado, who last year cleared,—net profit,—\$7500 from a ten-acre plot of apples. He had just told me that *average* returns, not exceptional returns, for apples in that valley should be put nearer \$300 an acre than \$1000; and here he was with gross returns himself of nearly \$1000; and net returns for ten acres of \$7500. These figures,—I may add,—I got from the fruit grow-

ers' shipping association and not from himself.

"Why, I should say it's soil, sunlight, altitude, water, and all," he answered, "but most of all it's our new methods. You see, where your running expenses for water alone average all the way from \$3 to \$15 an acre,—you've got to make good! It's Pike's Peak or bust! There isn't room for any leakage! You have to manage your farm the way an expert manages a railway,—right on the nail, down to the very last farthing! In the case of the railway, damage suits for carelessness fall on the shareholders. In the case of irrigation they fall on the farmer. Why, let me tell you about this orchard! You see I have twenty acres, but my returns came from only ten. When I bought this place I was a commercial traveler. The orchard had been set out by a retired clergyman and it was just coming on to bear,—some twelve years old. It had been set out pretty well as you see,—not a single experimental tree,—every one a tested variety and good producer. I think it a lot safer for the newcomer to buy an orchard coming on to bear if he can afford it. If a company sets out your trees and cares for them, it may be all right; or it may be all wrong. They may not be the right varieties; or they may not pollenize properly; or they may not be cared for while they are growing to keep them free of disease. I don't like these orchards with grass under them. It harbors too many bugs; and I don't like trees that have been grown too high and gone all to branch. Your fruit will be bruised in the picking; and high trees are more expensive to spray—"

"Do you spray often?" I was thinking of a fruit county in the East, where I happen to live, though I am a Westerner. I know only one orchardist who sprays at all in that county; and he is an outsider; and he sprays only once a year.

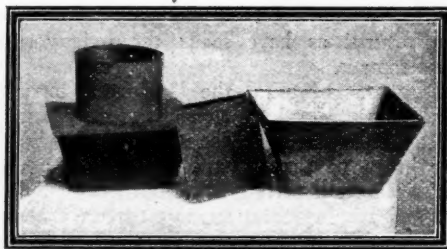
"Spray often?" The Colorado man burst out laughing. "I keep two men at \$60 a month each spraying all summer. We don't wait till the bugs come. We spray, spray, spray all the time and keep 'em from ever coming! I don't think I'm exaggerat-

ing when I tell you we spray constantly from the time we take the extra hands on after the blossoming till the fruit begins to ripen; and that is the smallest part of our labor. You see on this whole twenty acres there is not one single blade of grass growing the size of a pin. It takes work to keep that down with constant supply of moisture from the ditch. The idea is to keep the soil soft as dust, a dust blanket to hold the moisture. Besides I think,—and a good many fruit growers think with me,—that a lot of bitter weeds growing below trees taints the flavor of the more delicate fruits. Anyway, all that undergrowth takes away strength that should go into the tree."

#### FIGHTING THE FROST

"Do you fertilize?"

"Never! Not a pound! Keep your soil worked up and the air will oxidize and fertilize. I don't say that applies to *all* fruit regions; but it does to ours, where there is a great depth of humus and glacial silt in these red lands. Our first great danger is the frost. You know the altitude of this valley is 8000 feet,—that's pretty high, dry, clear, sunny air; and the blossoming comes on in spring before the frosts have gone. For years the spring frosts were a nightmare to this valley. We used to sit up over night and sweat blood over it, the way the wheat farmers do out in your Northwest in August.



ORCHARD OIL HEATER, OPEN

Well, about once in three or four years we'd be caught; and the fellows who had bought their land on the installment plan were all balled out,—couldn't meet cost of water and labor. Well, some of us got together and began to try cheap wrinkles with small coal oil and coal burners." (He did not tell me that he, himself, had been the chief inventor.) "We found to keep the temperature above the freezing point those coldest spring nights, it would take from





SPRAYING A GRAND VALLEY ORCHARD, COLORADO

thirty to forty small coal-oil burners per acre at a cost of about \$26. We like the coal-oil burners best, because when you get them going they take less hand labor; and hand labor is a big consideration out here. We get the United States Weather Bureau reports at Grand Junction; and when the thermometer begins to drop during blossom time warning is telephoned out to every orchard man in Grand Valley. Last spring the townspeople came out in wagon loads, volunteer helpers to keep the coal-oil burners going and beat out the frost; and we did beat out the frost. The Board of Trade gathered the volunteer helpers up and sent them out to us. As a type of what the burners did for us,—you see how my orchard is laid out, ten acres on each side of the entrance drive,—well, I hadn't sufficient burners and workers to cover both fields; so instead of scattering our efforts and risking a half failure, we put all our efforts on the left-hand side. Results? Net \$7500 from the saved field. The other half didn't pay the cost of labor.

"And the fight against spring frosts is only the beginning of our special methods. We don't spray till blossoming is past; but before spraying, just when the blossom is

turning to little round hard fruit, about the size of a nut, we go through all the trees and clip out the bunches of fruit,—thin each cluster and cut other clusters out altogether,—aiming at perfect quality in size and flavor rather than big yields of scrubs and culls. To know just which clusters to cut out and which to leave,—takes good judgment and experience, as you can guess. It's a comical sight to a newcomer,—men all over the trees in May and June clipping and thinning the fruit. Then there is the spraying and keeping the ground perfect,—I mean perfect, not half perfect,—perfect tilth, fine and careful as your pet flower bed.

#### THE FRUIT ASSOCIATIONS

"Even with all this extra care with our orchards, which you people from the East don't know, I don't think we'd win out against the middlemen, the bloodsuckers who ruin your Eastern farmers, if we didn't have our fruit-growers' association. Every fruit-grower here pays his fee to join that association. We have our own cold storage and inspectors right at the point of shipment; and we have our agents in Chicago and New York and the other big fruit markets to keep us in touch by wire



FIGHTING THE FROST BY USING COAL ORCHARD HEATERS

daily with the prices. We don't pay these fellows paltry commissions. They are from among ourselves, and we give them as high as \$5000 year. We have a man in Germany and France looking over the markets and methods there. Our association supplies the boxes and paper for packing and sees that everything goes out uniform and graded. At the station warehouses here, every apple, every peach, is examined as it is packed; and not a cull is allowed to pass. Apples flawed in the skin, bruised, specked, all are rejected and sent back to the shipper. What is the result? Our apples go right on the market in New York and London and Paris and command exactly as much for our small boxes,—one-fourth of a barrel,—as you pay for a barrel of other apples. They command that price because they are perfect in appearance and will keep. You pay in New York from \$2 to \$2.50 a box for our apples; and you can get a barrel of your Eastern apples for \$1.75 to \$2.50; but by the time you have used two layers off the top of that barrel the size begins to diminish, and the apples in the bottom have begun to rot before you reach them. Oh, yes, I know your Nova Scotia and Niagara and Michigan man boasts he can beat us out as to flavor; but we can beat him right off his own market at his own game, while we are 2000 miles away.

And who can say that the Colorado man is not speaking the truth? Why do the Colorado and Oregon and Washington and California and Utah fruit lands sell at from \$500 to \$1000 an acre, when the fruit lands of

Niagara and Michigan and Nova Scotia sell at from \$100 to \$200? "Boom" and "boost" may have something to do with it; but "boom" and "boost" are not all. The rock bottom basis of values is interest on investment; and your man who gets \$7500 from an investment of \$12,000 has a right to a feeling of confidence in the methods used.

An almost similar story could be told of the sugar-beet growers in Utah and Montana, of the citrus growers of California and Arizona, of the potato and onion farmers in the Dakotas and Idaho and Montana. Water they must

have for irrigation farming; just as they must have soil for any kind of farming at all; but the factor making for success more than water or soil,—which the Easterners might have as well as the Westerner,—the factor making for success is,—as the apple grower said,—the vigilance of the new methods. What were the sage-brush lands worth before the new methods came? From \$3.50 to \$10 an acre without the water; from \$75 to \$150 when the irrigation ditch came; from \$150 to \$1000 when put under fruit. Some fruit areas have sold as high as \$4000, and in California under orange culture as high as \$7000; but the high values are owing to exceptional circumstances,—a city going up on the edge of the farm, or a multimillionaire putting up a marble palace next door.

#### DANGERS IN IRRIGATING

Of course the picture has its reverse side; and it is only fair to the investor to give that reverse side. We were motoring through the Government project in Montana. "That fellow," said the engineer, pointing to a farm unit of some forty acres, "made \$1500 from his watermelons last year; but this year he turned water on, two or three times too often. The growth all went to size,—didn't ripen,—frost caught him; and he'll close this season in debt." Almost next door to the man who turned the water on too often, was a pickle farm. The man had put in only some eight or ten acres in pickle vegetables,—cucumbers, onions, tomatoes,—just as much

as he could care for without hiring help. Then he bought a little gasoline engine for motor and boiler power and manufactured and barreled his own pickles right on the spot. Last year's pickle farming cleared him over \$5000, with less labor and expense than the Colorado man had spent on his orchard.

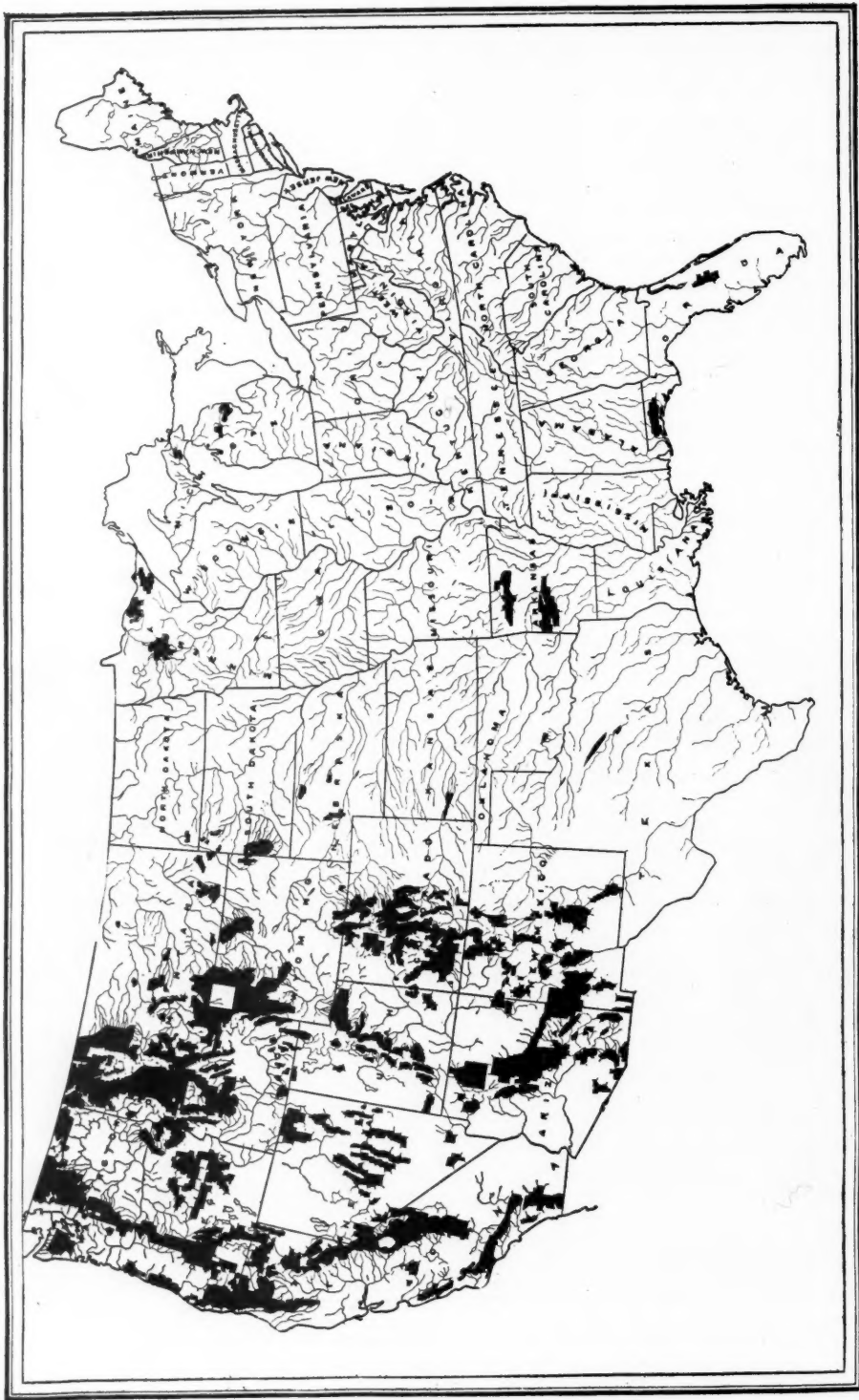
At another time we were driving along the high line ditch of a Government canal. Back and above the ditch lay thousands of acres of high mesas, sage-brush plateaus, rich in silt but destitute of water. "That," said the engineer, pointing with his whip, "is where the 'wild-catters' operate. That land is being sold to Eastern tenderfeet as irrigated land at irrigated prices. You would think people should realize that *water will not run up hill*. Buyers could save themselves that loss if they wrote for information to the Government engineers as to whether the land is above or below ditch line."

What are the lessons of irrigation farming to the East? It is eleven years since I left the West to reside permanently in the East;

and in those eleven years there have been at least four years when drought seriously affected farm values in the East. Yet the East has never thought of irrigation except for truck-gardens and green-houses. The East has plowed along in the same old furrow it was plowing in 1700. To construct water reservoirs for the East would be a joke compared to what is being done in the West; for water is always plentiful at some time of the year in the East; and the contour of hills lends to natural reservoirs. Even without irrigation storage one is constrained to ask, what would be the result if the East, right at the door of its markets, adopted the irrigation farmers' methods. Long ago the East gave of its manhood and its means for the winning of the West. The day may be at hand when the West, youthful and buoyant and perhaps even bumptious, will bring back some return for that old obligation to the East. The West *has been* reclaimed. Isn't it time for somebody to launch the evangel of reclaiming the East?



AN APPLE ORCHARD NEAR GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO, THE GRAND VALLEY PROJECT  
(A standard of cultivation unknown in Eastern orchards)



MAP OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES



# THE ADVANCE OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

BY HENRY S. GRAVES.

(United States Forester)

THE fundamental problem of forestry is how to make use of forests permanently. It is a matter of historic record that wherever this problem has been solved it has been largely through the work of the Government. The United States will not be an exception to this rule.

This country has just awakened to the need of the conservation of its forests and other natural resources. Public interest has been thoroughly aroused, and there is now a widespread demand that the destruction of forests by fire and other agencies be stopped, and that when timber is cut not only the interests of the present but also those of the future shall be considered.

During the last decade great progress has been made in the application of forestry. This is shown in a more conservative management of forests privately owned as well as in the handling of Government forests and the establishment of State forests. The remarkable development of the idea of forest conservation and the practical achievements in the application of forestry already secured are largely the results of the work of the Forest Service under the leadership of Gifford Pinchot.

The work of the federal Government on behalf of forestry falls under three quite distinct heads,—the management of forests on its own holdings, the promotion of the practice of forestry by States and private owners through advice and the education of public opinion, and the conduct of scientific investigations necessary to the successful practice of forestry everywhere.

## NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

In the first place, about one-fifth of the standing timber of the country is in the hands of the Government. Probably nine-tenths, or something like 400 billion board feet, of this Government-owned timber has been included in the national forests. The various Indian reservations are estimated to have in the neighborhood of 35 billion board feet,

the unreserved public lands 15 billion, and the national parks 10 billion. There is also about 200 million board feet on various military reservations.

Down to 1905 custody of the national forests was given by Congress to the Department of the Interior. The Department of Agriculture, with its staff of trained foresters, merely gave advice to the Interior Department, just as it now does to private owners, States, and other branches of the federal Government desirous of assistance in applying technical forestry. On a number of military reservations forestry is being practiced by the War Department with the assistance of the Forest Service, which supervises the actual work. The Office of Indian Affairs now supervises its own work on the timbered parts of Indian reservations.

On the unreserved public lands of the United States no attempt is made to apply forestry, because these lands are subject to the general land law policy, under which the Government merely holds them unless they are taken by private individuals under various laws. If found better suited to forest purposes than to other use they would naturally be added to the present national forest area, and are being so added except in the States of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado, where Congress has forbidden the increase of the national forest area except by legislative enactment. In all other States the President has power to set aside forests from the public lands. Since February 1, 1905, the administration of the national forests has been under the Forest Service.

The national forests contain a gross area of nearly 195,000,000 acres. Within them, however, are over 22,000,000 acres of alienated lands. The actual holdings of the Government in the national forests are therefore about 172,000,000 acres. The purpose of the administration of this great area, which includes forests in Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, and Arkansas, as well as in all the

States west of the Plains, is to promote their fullest permanent usefulness to the wealth-producing activities of the country. This usefulness is found not only in the production of timber and other products derived from trees, but also in their production of forage for stock and in their control of water supply.

#### PROTECTION SECURED THROUGH USE

Although the first duty of the Forest Service administration is to protect these forests as productive resources, accomplishment of this end requires that main emphasis should be laid on the promotion of their use. Practically, they can be protected in no other way than through promoting use. To try to lock them up from present use for the sake of the future would be to attempt the impossible. It is not merely a question of cost. Not only would the policing against depredations and the prevention of forest fires in an unoccupied and empty forest wilderness of such vast extent necessitate an enormous drain upon the people; without use the resources of the forests could not be made fully available for the next generation. Use is the tool by which the Forest Service cares for these resources. The same thing has been proved true in the older countries, where forestry has had a chance to do its best work. The greater the population and the more highly developed the industrial state of the region in which a productive forest is maintained, the more completely is the forest resource protected and developed.

The ordinary man is apt to think of a virgin forest as superior in quality to anything which the forester can produce artificially. It is true that under favorable conditions the veteran growth of a primeval forest reaches dimensions more majestic than will be found in a forest grown for profit; but this is because to Nature time does not count for anything. On the other hand, a natural forest is exposed to dangers which it is the business of the forester to guard against. Those who have traveled in the West will have a vivid realization of the extent to which the natural forest has been ravaged by destructive agencies. Fires, windstorms, insect pests, and tree diseases have all contributed to forest depletion on an enormous scale. In most parts of the world fire follows man; but in the West lightning has always been a cause of fires, which dry climatic conditions make highly dangerous. Countless mountain sides which should be evenly wooded

from top to bottom are either scarred with old burns or entirely bare of timber because fires started by lightning have burned until checked by natural causes. Until means of communication are developed and until forest management can be applied through sales of timber which should make way for a new growth, inferior forest conditions are inevitable. Inferior conditions mean not only a partial loss of the productive power of the land for timber supply but also less efficient water conservation.

#### WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS AND RANGERS

The work of applying forestry, and of learning how to apply it better, is in the hands of the staff of technical foresters in the Government employ. The higher officers of this staff have their headquarters in Washington and at six district offices, located at central points in the West; but as technically trained men become available the individual forests also, are put in their charge. Their position is then that of forest supervisor.

On the ground, the actual work of the Government and the transaction of business with the public which use of the forests involves is mainly in the hands of the forest supervisors and forest rangers. These men comprise the greater part of the field force. There are 147 national forests, with an average size of over a million acres, each in charge of a supervisor or deputy supervisor. Though the supervisor spends a large part of his time in the field, a great deal of the business connected with the administration of his forest is necessarily office business, and his headquarters must be in a town and not in the woods. Much of the minor business of the forest is handled in the first instance by the rangers, and the execution of all classes of work is chiefly in their hands.

For example: A sale of a million feet of national forest timber is made to a lumberman. The actual sale of over \$100 worth of timber must, as a rule, be submitted by the supervisor for the approval of one of the six district foresters; but the supervisor ordinarily recommends the sale before it is made. By the terms of the contract of sale the purchaser is required to take only such timber, and all such timber, as the Forest Service may designate for removal from the sale area, and must follow such regulations as are necessary to prevent fire and injury to young growth and provide for the future welfare of the forest. The actual execution of the

work falls to the rangers. They must mark the proper trees for cutting, scale all timber when it is cut, and enforce the observance of the conditions of the sale. The success of the application of forestry depends largely on the intelligence with which the ranger does this work. The most carefully devised plan for getting the kind of future forest that is wanted will go wrong if the ranger does not use good judgment in applying it.

Again, in handling the national forest range so as to secure the full use of the power of the land to produce a forage crop, the ranger represents the Forest Service on the ground. If too much stock is allowed to graze in any locality, serious injury is sure to result to the tree growth, to the range itself, and to the water supply. The wild forage plants must be given an opportunity to propagate themselves or they will be eliminated from the range, with a consequent reduction of its carrying capacity. With the range, as with the forest, the aim of the forest service is to make the land produce the largest possible quantity of the most valuable growth. In both cases the end is sought through wisely regulated use.

#### GOVERNMENT WORK IN AID OF STATES AND PRIVATE OWNERS

Besides caring for its own holdings, the Government seeks to further the practice of forestry on both State-owned and privately owned forests throughout the country. This work also is in the hands of the forest service. The organic act of the Department of Agriculture, to which the Forest Service is subordinate, defined as the general design and duties of that department "to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word." Since a permanent supply of forest products requires that forests should be grown as a crop, the work of the Forest Service properly falls within the field of the Department of Agriculture.

Like other scientific bureaus of that department, the Forest Service is trying to bring about the most intelligent use of our first resource, the soil itself, in the interest of the largest supplies of what we consume and the increase of the national wealth. Its methods differ from those of other bureaus working in this field, where they differ at all, principally because of the need of meeting a somewhat different situation. Agricul-

ture throughout the United States has gone hand in hand with settlement. From the coming of the first colonists it was necessary in order to maintain life. The natural food supply of the country answered only to savage needs. But the original supply of forests is only now beginning to run low. The Department of Agriculture was created in order that farming, already universal, might be bettered by the aid of science; but to bring forestry into general practice both its value and its possibility had to be made known to a nation which did not understand fifteen years ago what the word itself meant.

Hence the first necessities were demonstration and the awakening of public interest. To demonstrate, if possible, that forestry was worth the consideration of practical men on practical grounds, the Forest Service has offered, since 1898, to advise and assist private owners in the actual application of forest management to their holdings. On request, foresters were sent to investigate on the ground as to whether forestry was likely to be worth while for the owner of any considerable tract. If the results were such as to lead the owner to wish to go further, a co-operative agreement was offered under which, by payment of the field expenses, he could have made a complete working plan. Such a plan, based on a careful study of the local conditions, would prescribe definite methods of handling, estimate the probable cost, and forecast the probable returns within a certain period.

Since this assistance was offered examinations have been made of more than 700 tracts of forest land, aggregating about 11,000,000 acres. To what extent the recommendations for the application of forestry have been applied on these particular tracts it is impossible to say definitely. The recommendations have been followed to some extent, but in comparatively few cases has the full plan proposed been carried out. On the other hand, results far wider than anything indicated by the statement of the number of examinations made have been obtained. It is primarily the result of the fact that the Forest Service met the lumberman on his own ground through these concrete studies, that lumbermen generally first began to see that forestry was not a fad or an impracticable theory, but a definite business proposition. To-day progressive lumbermen throughout the country are favorably disposed toward forestry, are in many instances beginning to apply it, and are undoubtedly ready to take

it up generally when the business conditions of their industry make it sufficiently attractive. The practical difficulty in the way of its immediate introduction is the fact of market competition with timberland owners whose sole concern is the speedy sale of what they now have.

In recent years, and especially since private foresters have appeared who are qualified to handle the work of large private owners, the Forest Service has ceased to make working plans for large tracts except in cases where by doing so knowledge of importance could be gathered. Owners of small tracts, such as farmers' woodlots, are still given advice on the ground when a member of the Forest Service can do this without too great a cost. As a result of the work previously done, it is now possible as a rule to give private owners advice through correspondence or the supply of publications.

The work of public education has been pushed by the Forest Service with great vigor, and has gone far toward reaching the ideal set years ago, of making forestry a word familiar in every household. There is still need, however, to continue this work. It is also the policy of the Forest Service to assist States in the working out of a forest policy. The expense, as a rule, is shared equally by the service and the States.

A wise State forest policy covers such matters as the appointment of a State forester, or a forestry bureau, to supervise the forest work in the State and to co-operate with private owners in assisting them to manage their forest lands properly; the enactment of laws for the protection of forest lands from fire by establishing fire warden systems, placing reasonable restrictions upon the use of fire, and providing suitable penalties for their infraction; the adjustment of taxes on forest lands, so as to encourage the private owner to cut his timber conservatively and retain the land for future production; the conservative administration of timbered or cut-over lands to which the State may, by reversion or otherwise, have acquired title, or the planting of lands acquired by the State which can be used most profitably for growing trees, and the purchase of wooded or cut-over lands by the State, or lands adapted to tree planting, to form permanent forest reserves under conservative management for future timber supply.

Although assistance is given wherever possible to States which already have foresters or well-organized forestry bureaus, such, for

instance, as Connecticut, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, most of the assistance goes to the States which have no forest organization. Detailed studies of forest conditions have been made in New Hampshire, Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin, and California. Such studies usually include a forest map of the State, an estimate of the timber and the rate of exhaustion of the timber supply, a study of important timber trees, their stumpage values and rates of growth, practical suggestions for forest management, an investigation of the fire and tax problems, and a general forest policy for the State, embodying a proposed forest law.

Preliminary examinations of forest conditions have been made in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In such examinations a broad general survey of the State secures a basis for suggesting remedial forest legislation.

Studies of forest fires have been made in Maine, New York, and Michigan; forest taxation was studied in New Hampshire. Investigations have been made of the timber resources of Arkansas and Texas, and of both the timber resources and the planting possibilities of Iowa and Oklahoma. At present detailed studies of forest conditions are being made in North Carolina and Illinois, and a preliminary examination in Louisiana.

#### INVESTIGATIVE WORK OF THE FOREST SERVICE

Forestry means control of Nature's powers by man for his own ends. If we understand the life of the forest we can make it grow what we want instead of whatever it pleases Nature to vouchsafe us. Before the forester begins to cut he asks himself what the effect will be and governs his cutting accordingly. Perhaps the natural forest is made up of a number of tree species, of which one or two are particularly valuable, others usable, but less valuable, and others unmarketable. He must see to it that the result of the cutting is not to give him a future forest made up of valueless trees. He therefore studies the relative reproductive powers of the different species, their ability to fight with each other for standing room, and the length of time that each will require to reach merchantable size. Then he decides what is the best that he can make Nature do for him under the circumstances and goes ahead.

Silviculture,—the science of growing



trees,—is still in its infancy in this country. The forests of Europe have been so long under management that full data are available for deciding all the questions involved. One of the fundamental tasks of national forest administration is to gather these data for our own country. Already enough has been done in this direction to enable the Forest Service to cut timber with confidence that the results will be good. Doubtless these results will gradually reveal ways in which great improvement can be made, and it will be many years before forestry can reach the point at which our practice will come up to the best standards of older countries. If the Government is to handle its own forests, set aside for permanent usefulness, in such a way as to get the most out of them for the public, investigation and experiment must go hand in hand with administration. The forester faces a danger peculiar to his profession. If he makes a mistake through lack of knowledge it may be many years before he,—or his successor,—finds it out. It is therefore of the utmost importance to start right. In this field, as in all others, man reaps what he sows; but not until a long time afterwards. Foresight is therefore called for to an extraordinary degree. If the scientific investigation of forest problems is not prosecuted vigorously and with the highest intelligence the interests of the public will suffer.

#### ASSISTING PRIVATE FORESTRY

Investigations by the Government are needed on behalf of private forestry quite as much as on behalf of national forest administration. The country cannot afford to wait while its forests vanish until professional foresters in private employ have become numerous enough and have learned enough to build up the science needed. A broad and difficult field is created by the diverse forest conditions of different parts of our great country. Without the work already done by the Government forestry in the United States would not be much farther along now than it was thirty years ago. Forestry cannot be imported. It must be home-grown to have any practical value. All the work that the Forest Service has done in assisting private owners to apply forestry to their holdings,—and it was doing this widely and vigorously for some years before the national forest work amounted to anything,—has been conducted with a view

to getting forestry applied on the property of individuals.

#### FORESTRY BY THE STATES

The work of the States in forest conservation consists of: (1) Organized fire protection; (2) establishment of State forests, especially at the headwaters of rivers, and (3) promotion of forestry through assistance to private owners through reasonable taxation and education.

For a long time there have been in many States laws regarding the setting of forest fires. These laws have been ineffective, because there has been no public sentiment behind them and no adequate organization to enforce them.

In recent years there has been a distinct increase in the activities of the States in legislation looking to systematic fire protection. Through good laws, properly enforced, many causes of fire may be eliminated. Carelessness in the use of fires in clearing land, in burning brush, in leaving camp-fires, in smoking, etc., may be largely stopped. Most fires from locomotives, saw-mills, and donkey-engines are not necessary, because there are practical appliances to prevent the escape of sparks from engines. When railroad fires occur it is usually because the best appliances are not used or are not properly used.

Adequate forest protection is, however, impossible without an organization to enforce the laws and to guard against fires. Laws designed to establish organized fire protection have been enacted in the following twenty-four States: California, Connecticut, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

As a rule these States have a system of local fire wardens appointed by the counties or towns. Their duty is to repair to any fire in their respective districts and extinguish it. Usually the wardens have the power of arrest for forest misdemeanors and may impress help for fighting fires. The organization of the fire wardens varies considerably in different States. In some there is a regular department of forestry headed by a State forester, who has, among other duties, supervision over the fire wardens. In other States this work is in charge of a chief fire warden, Forest Commission, or

Fish and Game Commission. The best results are obtained by having a technically trained State forester, who will not only direct the work of the fire wardens, but have supervision of all other forestry interests in the State.

One of the chief defects in most of the fire protective systems is that they provide only for fighting fires, but do not provide for a systematic watching of the forests to prevent fires from starting. The idea of a systematic patrol has recently been introduced in a number of States. The new fire law of New York makes provision for patrol of the forests, and it has already proved successful.

The most serious handicap in fire protection and in other State work in forestry has been the inadequacy of appropriations. Success in fire protection can only be secured by close organization and supervision of the force of fire wardens. This has been prevented in most States by lack of funds. For this reason the results have often been poor compared with what might be secured with reasonable further expenditures.

Another important feature of State forestry is the establishment of State forests. Their objects are to protect areas which should be kept under forest cover for the regulation of stream flow and prevention of erosion, to furnish a demonstration in forest management for private owners, and to provide an assured supply of timber. New York takes the lead in acreage of State forests. Its reservations aggregate over one and one-half million acres, and the policy is to increase the area very largely. The State has a vigorous State Commission and competent force of foresters. Pennsylvania follows, with a reservation of nearly a million acres. Other States that have started the policy of acquiring State forests are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin. The total area of State forests now approximates two and three-quarter million acres.

A further duty of the States is to enact reasonable laws of taxation. The problem

of taxation is being studied by a number of States and by the National Government, but as yet little progress has been made toward a uniform and sane system. In the long run the present system of taxation, if continued, will contribute directly to forest destruction.

The States should help private owners, not only by aid in fire protection and reasonable taxation, but by advice given through the State forester as to the best practical methods of forestry. There is a large work which can be accomplished by the States in general educational work in forestry and in scientific research and experiment. This work locally applied would be along much the same lines as is conducted in a broader way by the Government.

The foregoing are the first and most urgent duties of the States in forest conservation. Public expenditure will be required, and in many States the amount needed will be considerable.

Private forestry is progressing slowly. It is being practiced in a small way by many companies and individuals. Timber values are still too small to encourage large investments in tree planting and other measures of silviculture. Private owners are, however, becoming interested and in many cases are studying where they can improve the present methods. They will, however, be handicapped in their efforts until they receive proper help from States in fire protection and other ways.

Forest conservation is a public necessity. The protection of stream flow, the prevention of erosion, and provision of a permanent supply of forest products are required for the public welfare. It is the National Government and the States which must take the lead. There is a responsibility on the part of forest owners to use every practicable means to prevent waste and to conserve the productivity of the forests, and avoid such a management of their property as would result in injury to others. On the other hand, the burden of providing for the future and securing other public benefits must be shared by the States and the National Government.



# THE PUBLIC FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN-OGG

[In this series articles under the following titles have already appeared in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "Japan's Financial Condition" (May, 1909), "The Finances of Mexico" (June, 1909), "The Serious Condition of Germany's Finances" (August, 1909), "Russia's Financial Condition" (January, 1910).—THE EDITOR.]

THE Lloyd-George program of public finance, whose promulgation a year ago precipitated the most remarkable fiscal controversy in the history of modern England, was the logical outcome of a situation which has long been in process of development. Speaking broadly, it was during England's twenty-two-year contest with republican France and with Napoleon that the nation was started upon the career of indebtedness, public expenditure, and augmented taxation which has led straight to the fiscal complications of the present day.

The struggle with the French was easily the costliest of all modern wars. Upon it Great Britain expended the sum of £831,500,000 (\$4,157,500,000),—very much more than the aggregate outlay of the nation upon all other wars in which it has had a part since the times of Oliver Cromwell. The consequence was threefold. In the first place, the national debt, which in 1792 stood at £237,000,000, was augmented by upwards of £622,000,000. In the second place, there was a great leap upward on the part of ordinary, recurring expenditures. After 1815 the army and navy called for an outlay of from three to four times the amounts allocated to these services in Pitt's frugal budgets prior to the war; while the annual interest charge upon the debt had come to be no less than £32,000,000, or upwards of twice the total public expenditure for all purposes in 1792. A third consequence of the war outlay was the piling up of taxation beyond all precedent, so that a yield of £19,260,000 in 1792 had been raised, by 1815, to £74,500,000. And although after the restoration of peace there was some remission of taxation, so that by 1818 the yield had been reduced to £59,500,000, far the larger part of the burden imposed by the costs of the French wars has been carried by the taxpayers of the realm

from that day to this. But for interest charges imposed by Camperdown and Trafalgar and Waterloo, Mr. Lloyd-George would have had ample means a year ago for the paying of pensions to the aged and the building of new *Dreadnoughts* without the necessity of additional taxation at all.

## A STARTLING INCREASE IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURES

British fiscal history since 1815 falls into two principal periods, divided roughly by the year 1890. The first was distinctively an era of retrenchment and reform; the second has been that of enormously increased expenditure; augmented indebtedness, and fresh taxation. Between 1815 and 1885 the transactions of the Exchequer were on a scale far surpassing anything known prior to the French wars, but compared with those with which the Englishman of to-day is familiar they appear petty enough. Except during the Crimean War, the largest item handled was regularly the interest on the public debt. As late as 1841, at the accession of the ministry of Robert Peel, the aggregate national expenditure was but £53,750,000 (\$268,750,000). Under Gladstone's tenure of the Exchequer, in 1853, it was £55,500,000. Eighteen years later, during Gladstone's first premiership, it was £69,500,000, and in 1880-81 it stood at £80,900,000, or not much over half what it is to-day. During this period the outlay upon the army and navy grew but slowly. In 1841 the cost of both was only £15,500,000, and until the eighties the military outlay rarely exceeded fifteen millions and the naval ten.

In the period covered principally by the two Salisbury ministries of 1886-92 and 1895-1900 there came a profound change, in the direction, chiefly, of a very great increase of national expenditure, entailing not

only a checking of reform but the adoption of radical, and sometimes questionable, policies respecting taxation and the national debt. In 1880-81 the public outlay was £80,900,000; in 1885-86 it was £88,773,000; by 1893-94 it had risen to £91,303,000; by 1895-96, to £97,764,000; in 1896-97, for the first time in an era of peace, it passed the hundred-million mark; and in 1898-99, on the eve of the Boer War, it stood at £108,150,000.

#### EFFECT OF THE GROWTH OF MILITARISM

The foremost factor in this remarkable record was the rapid growth of outlays on the army and navy consequent upon a revival of imperialism. The increase upon the army was comparatively slow, the total military outlay being, in 1879-80, £15,025,000; in 1884-85, £18,600,000; in 1894-95, only £17,899,000; and in 1898-99, £20,815,000. With the navy it was otherwise. During the earlier part of the century, when France was England's principal continental rival, the customary British policy had been to maintain a naval establishment 50 per cent. more powerful than that of the French. Until 1885 the vote for the navy was regularly much smaller than that for the army. Then came a change. In 1884-85 a series of bold strokes devised by Bismarck brought to the German Empire a colonial dominion comprising an area of a million square miles and a population of ten to twelve millions. The realization that Germany, not content with her marvelous industrial development, proposed to attain the status of a great colonial and naval power imparted to British imperial policy a stimulus whose effect was immediately apparent. The two-power naval standard was instituted and expenditures upon the Admiralty began to soar. In 1885-86 the outlay went beyond thirteen millions. In 1888-89 it all but reached seventeen millions; in 1895-96 it was £19,724,000; in 1897-98, £24,068,000; and in 1898-99, £26,000,000. In the space, therefore, of thirteen years the cost of the navy was practically doubled, and since 1895 the outlay upon the naval establishment has regularly exceeded that upon the army.

#### THE BOER WAR

"War," declared Gladstone upon one occasion, "suspends *ipso facto* every rule of public thrift and tends to sap honesty itself in the use of public treasure." Of the essential truth of this assertion one will find no-

where more striking illustration than that afforded by the history of the British struggle with the Boers in South Africa. When, on October 20, 1899, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach presented to Parliament his first estimate for this war, the Government proposed to conclude the contest within four months with an army of 50,000 men and at a cost not to exceed £10,000,000. As a matter of fact, the war occupied two years and a half; it brought into service 250,000 British soldiers; and it cost the nation an aggregate of more than £212,000,000, exclusive of interest charges, pensions, and an increase of "ordinary" expenditure directly traceable to the war sufficient to bring the total well above £250,000,000 (\$1,250,000,000).

The annual outlay was far in excess of that upon any other war in which the English people has at any time been engaged. All the circumstances attending the contest conspired to make it an expensive one, but the necessary costs were enormously augmented by the laxity and incompetence of the War Office and of officials in the theater of hostilities. The means of carrying on the war were obtained from three sources. The suspension of the Sinking Fund in 1900-02 yielded £9,288,000; increased taxation,—on tea, tobacco, beer, spirits, sugar, coal, glucose, corn, and flour, with an addition of 7d. in the pound on incomes,—produced £53,208,000; while borrowing,—in the form of treasury bills, Exchequer bonds, consols, and a National War Loan,—aggregated £150,173,000, or more than 71 per cent. of the total.

The consequence was serious. The national debt was increased by £159,000,000, so that in 1906 it stood at £789,000,000. Upon the nation had been imposed a burden of fresh taxation amounting to upwards of £35,000,000 a year. The price of consols, already falling before the war, underwent a great slump. Worst of all, there came an enormous increase in national expenditure which, though following in direct line the development of fiscal extravagance since 1890, was occasioned at least in part by the war. In 1898-99, the last normal year before the war, the total outlay of the Exchequer was £108,150,000. In 1899-1900 the ordinary recurring expenditure, quite apart from the direct costs of the war, was £110,722,000; in 1900-01, it was £116,355,000; in 1901-02, £125,792,000; in 1902-03, £136,483,000; in 1903-4, £140,966,000; in 1904-05, £141,406,000; and in



1905-06, the last year of the Unionist administration, it was £142,032,000. The war period added between four and five millions to the interest on the fixed and floating debt and over four times that amount to the cost of armaments.

Upon the restoration of peace there was a widespread and insistent demand for the remission of taxation, and in the budget presented by Mr. Ritchie on April 23, 1903, a good beginning in this direction was made. The lowering of the income tax from the war rate of 1s. 3d. to 11d., together with a series of repeals and reductions of duties, struck off more than twelve and a half millions. Unfortunately the Government did not find itself in a position to continue the program. In 1904 Mr. Ritchie's successor reimposed imposts to the extent of nearly five millions and, beyond a reduction of the tea duty from 8d. to 6d., no relief was forthcoming in 1905. Such a record, in an era when trade was depressed, unemployment rife, pauperism growing, and social reform apparently at a standstill, had an exceedingly bad effect. The public took insufficient account of the fact that much of the taxation imposed between 1899 and 1903 had been independent of the war and had not been intended to be repealed upon the establishment of peace. Still, the Government's exhibition of prodigality very justly alienated the great taxpaying middle classes and the upshot was the overwhelming triumph, in the elections of January, 1906, of the but lately demoralized Liberal party.

#### THE LIBERALS' ATTEMPT AT RETRENCHMENT

The Campbell-Bannerman government came into power with a clear mandate from the nation to do certain things. High in the list stood (1) the halting of public extravagance and the effecting of substantial retrenchment in national expenditures; (2) the remission of as much as possible of the twenty-four millions of Unionist taxation still on the statute books; (3) the reform of the discredited army; (4) the undertaking of an elaborate program of social improvement, comprising old age pensions, the relieving of unemployment, the overhauling of the liquor traffic, and the liberation of education from ecclesiastical entanglements; and (5) the unequivocal maintenance of free trade.

During their four-year tenure of office the Liberals have carried out this program, in so

far as conditions have permitted. Addressing themselves resolutely to the task of debt redemption, they have reversed the Unionist policy of diverting sums from the Sinking Fund to pay for unproductive "works" (public buildings, barracks, etc.); they have refused to borrow, even for the maintenance of the navy; and in four years they have contrived to redeem, out of the returns of taxation, indebtedness to the amount of nearly forty-seven millions, effecting an annual interest saving of a million and a quarter.

With respect to the public expenditures results have been less auspicious. After a slight dropping back in 1906-07 the successive Liberal budgets have stipulated expenditures considerably in excess of the Unionist outlays prior to 1906. The climax has come in the memorable budget of 1909-10, which, in its original form, provided for an expenditure of £165,000,000,—almost twenty-five millions in excess of the sum carried by the last budget formulated by the Balfour administration. The Liberal defense is threefold. The debt is being paid off at an unprecedented pace. The sentiment of the nation has compelled vaster outlays upon the navy than were dreamed of even half a decade ago. And the inauguration of the program of social reform, to which the Liberals are thoroughly committed and to which the Unionists are clearly not averse, has meant inevitably the swelling of the budget by items hitherto wholly unknown, the most notable as yet being the old age pension scheme of 1908, costing at present upwards of seven millions a year, but, by universal admission, certain to involve eventually an outlay of from two to three times that amount.

By all odds the biggest task with which it has fallen to the Liberal administrations of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith to wrestle has been the readjustment of the public revenues. Obligated, on the one hand, by the most explicit campaign pledges to remit Unionist taxes, yet confronted, on the other, by fast growing expenditures, the Government has found itself in an increasingly embarrassing position. With the first two or three years of experience two fundamental convictions were gradually evolved: (1) that the redemption of the debt and the growth of outlays upon armaments and social reform mean inevitably that the aggregate yield of taxation must be steadily increased, and (2) that pub-

lic justice absolutely requires a redistribution of the burdens hitherto imposed upon the tax-paying population of the kingdom.

Between 1906 and 1909 an honest attempt was made to redeem campaign promises. The duty of a shilling per ton on exports of coal was removed, the tea duty was lowered by a penny, the sugar duty was reduced by half, the registration fee of a shilling per quarter upon imported grains and flour was remitted, and a substantial reduction was made in the tax upon earned incomes under £2000. The total of these remissions reached something like ten millions. In 1907 a step was taken toward an increased taxation of wealth by the levy of a graduated death duty on estates of £150,000 and upwards. The yield, however, was but a drop in the bucket and the necessity of heroic measures grew constantly more apparent.

#### THE LLOYD-GEORGE BUDGET

At last there came, a year ago, the Lloyd-George budget. The cold logic which lay behind that remarkable document was simply that more revenue must be had, and that, in the rebalancing of the tax burden, whatever is lopped off at one point must more than be made up at some other. A record-breaking public expenditure of £152,292,000 during the year just closing gave promise of being succeeded in the forthcoming year by an outlay of no less than £165,500,000. In 1908-09 the receipts of the Exchequer had aggregated £151,578,300, leaving a deficit of less than three-quarters of a million. It was computed, however, that on the basis of existing taxation the revenue for the coming year was not likely to exceed £148,390,000, which meant the almost certain prospect of a shortage, unprecedented except in time of war, amounting to considerably more than seventeen millions.

Inasmuch as the increase in expenditure was occasioned principally by the old-age pension system, the expansion of the navy, and other projects broadly concurred in by both of the great political parties, there was only the slenderest ground for supposing that the national outlay, once raised to the prospective level, would ever again fall below it. Rather the outlook was that the swift rise of expenditures would go on and that in years to come it would prove productive of other, and even larger, deficits. The immediate need was to provide for the seventeen millions, but the bigger problem

was so to regenerate the fiscal system that, with never a resort to the tempting continental expedient of borrowing, and without an appreciable slackening of the pace at which the nation in recent years has been disencumbering itself of indebtedness, there should yet be available at all times a public revenue whose expansion might be depended upon to parallel the growth of the national outgo. That this meant fresh taxation, in some form, and a great deal of it, there was nobody, in Government or Opposition, to deny.

The resources of the British Exchequer fall into two groups, according as they are or are not derived from taxation. The aggregate receipts in 1908-09 were £151,578,300. Of this amount £127,550,000, or approximately 84 per cent., arose from taxation; the remaining twenty-four millions were the product of the postal and telegraph services, crown lands, Suez Canal shares, and a variety of minor items. The aggregate from taxation was distributed among the seven great categories of British imposts, as follows: customs, £29,200,000; property and income tax, £33,930,000; estate duties, £18,370,000; house duty, £1,900,000; and land tax, £730,000. As taxes upon consumption, customs and excises must always fall with most weight upon the masses. The yield of these two groups of imposts in 1908-09 was £62,850,000, or somewhat less than one-half of the total Exchequer receipts from taxation. The burden imposed by the other five categories was borne predominantly, in some cases exclusively, by the well-to-do and the wealthy.

For the meeting of the impending deficit and, at the same time, the broadening of the basis of public revenue, the Lloyd-George budget, submitted to the House of Commons on April 29, 1909, proposed two expedients. The first, of a presumably temporary nature, was a reduction of three millions in the amount customarily deposited every year in the Sinking Fund, leaving the sum to be allocated to the service of the debt twenty-five millions instead of twenty-eight. The second, clearly intended to be permanent, comprised a series of far-reaching modifications in the existing tax system calculated to produce, in 1909-10, not less than £12,000,000; in 1910-11, £16,195,000; and ultimately, £17,700,000. Except the imposts on land values and on petrol, together estimated to yield less than a million pounds, the budget carried no taxes whatever which

were absolutely new. Increases of existing imposts, however, were many and large.

The changes introduced in the various categories may be summarized as follows:

(1) Customs,—an increase of 8d. per pound on tobacco and of 3s. 9d. per gallon on potable spirits, with a new duty of 3d. per gallon on motor spirits (estimated to yield, in all, in 1909-10, £2,640,000); (2) Excise-spirit duties imposed as under customs, an increase on motor-car licenses, and a higher scale of duties on all grades of liquor licenses (with an estimated aggregate yield this year of £2,760,000); (3) Estate and death duties,—an increase from 1 to 2 per cent. in the settlement estate duty, together with a sweeping rearrangement of death duties so that the rates hitherto prevailing shall be applied to correspondingly smaller estates (to yield at present £2,850,000, and eventually £6,320,000); (4) Income tax,—the tax on earned incomes up to £3000 to continue unchanged, but on all unearned incomes, and on earned incomes of more than £3000, the rate to be raised from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the pound; also a graduated super-tax of 6d. in the pound on incomes over £5000 (to yield £3,500,000, and eventually £6,300,000); (5) Land taxes,—comprising (a) a general increment value duty of 20 per cent., payable at the owner's death or when, by sale or lease, he actually realizes the unearned increment, (b) a 10 per cent. reversion duty upon any benefit accruing to a lessor from the termination of a lease, (c) a tax of 1s. in the pound on the capital value of undeveloped land (agricultural land being wholly exempt), and (d) a similar duty on land containing minerals (the four to yield but £500,000 in 1909-10, but ultimately somewhat more); and (6) Stamp taxes,—comprising duties on conveyances or transfers of property, on securities transferable by delivery, and on contract notes (to yield at present £650,000, and subsequently £1,450,000).

#### THE BUDGET NOT REVOLUTIONARY

Of the enormous amount expected eventually to be realized from the budget's imposts, practically a third is to be the product of the new estate and death duties, fully a third is to be contributed by the income tax, and, leaving out of account the liquor duties, which fall in no small measure upon the well-to-do, customs and excises are to play but an unimportant part. The budget was framed with the avowed purpose, not merely

of building for the future by broadening the basis of productive taxation, but also of imposing upon wealth,—the landholding class in particular,—a larger proportion of the tax burden than it has been accustomed to bear.

Contrary to Lord Rosebery's dictum and the opinions of many more or less disinterested people, the budget is not revolutionary. It is clearly in harmony with the fundamental lines of fiscal development during the past sixty or seventy years. Prior to the break-down of the protective system at the middle of the last century British public revenues were derived almost wholly from customs and excises, or, in other words, from indirect taxes. Since about 1850, however, the tendency in Britain, as in most other nations, has been distinctly toward the increase of imposts which are direct in their operation. The income tax, introduced in England by Pitt in 1797, abolished in 1816, and revived by Peel in 1842, has become a cornerstone of the fiscal system, yielding more than any other single source of revenue. The death duties, remodeled in the nineties, have grown steadily in importance, and even the taxation of land, while involving, as contemplated in the budget, a fundamental shift in the method of reckoning values, is in itself no new thing. Without by any means confining his projects to imposts aimed at wealth, Mr. Lloyd-George has proposed what amounts simply to an advance, albeit a big one, on a road along which the nation has already been moving during at least two generations.

The social aspects of the Lloyd-George budget have already been presented in this REVIEW (August, 1909); likewise an account of the spirited national elections which the fiscal controversy precipitated (February, 1910). The financial year just closing has been the most remarkable on record. The budget was presented on April 29. During the larger part of the ensuing seven months the Finance bill, based on the budget resolutions, was debated in the Commons. The bill passed the lower chamber on November 4, by a vote of 379 to 149. Four days later it had its first reading in the Lords. On November 22 Lord Lansdowne finally moved its rejection, "until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country"; and on November 30 the rejection was carried by a majority of 275. Then followed the dissolution and the ordering of new elections. In the meantime the finances of the nation were in an anomalous state. The

resolutions of the Commons under which, as has long been customary in such cases, the new imposts were collected in anticipation of the final adoption of the budget, had failed for the first time on record to be confirmed by the subsequent action of the two houses. Strictly speaking, the imposts, having fallen short of legalization, could no longer be collected, and payers of the revenues in question were entitled to restitution. The native good sense of the British people, however, saved the day, and by tacit understanding the imposts continued to be paid, pending the eventual adjustment of the situation. Great Britain presents therefore the interesting spectacle of a nation which, with no legally adopted budget at all, has gone through an entire year without any impairment of her obligations and with no ill effects upon her public credit.

The adjustment remained to be made by the new Parliament, on the occasion of whose opening, February 21, the Speech from the Throne called attention to the fact that while the expenditure authorized by the last Parliament was being duly incurred the revenue required to meet it had not been provided by the imposition of taxation, so that "arrangements must be made at the earliest possible moment to deal with the financial situation thus created." Proposals, it was also announced, were to be laid before the Lords "to define the relations between the houses of Parliament, so as to secure the undivided authority of the House of Commons over finance." At the time of writing the immediate problems are (1) the adoption by the new Parliament of a retrospective budget for 1909-10 and a prospective one for 1910-11, and (2) an unequivocal definition of the fiscal prerogatives hereafter to be vested in the lower chamber.

Whatever the present outcome, Great Britain's future promises to be filled with fiscal controversy. In the first place, the issues involved in the Lloyd-George budget will not be easily or quickly settled. There is no guarantee that the Liberal program, once put in operation, will not be subjected to sweeping revision, or be discarded altogether, when the turn of the political wheel shall bring into power the elements at present in opposition. There is no nicer question within the entire range of practical statecraft than the adjustment of fiscal obligation among the social and industrial elements that compose a great nation, and one is not to imagine that any conceivable dis-

position of the Lloyd-George proposals to-day will withdraw them permanently from the field of public controversy.

#### THE TARIFF AGITATION

In the second place, there is the inescapable problem of tariff reform. On the whole, it is difficult to see that the results of the recent elections afford any convincing evidence of the alleged conquest of the nation by the protective principle. Still, there can be no question that in the years that lie immediately ahead the complicated tariff issue is going to be inextricably intertwined with every phase of the fiscal problem in the United Kingdom. The position which, in general, the partisans of Mr. Chamberlain have assumed is that the imposition of protective duties would not merely safeguard British industry against foreign competition but would produce additional revenue adequate to meet the deficits for which Mr. Lloyd-George has sought to make provision through the taxation of wealth.

#### THE NAVAL OUTLAY

There will be vexatious questions, too, respecting public expenditure. The Asquith government has started the nation upon a gigantic program of social reform. The end no one can foresee. The possibilities of cost are limitless. No less insistent are the rapidly growing demands in behalf of the military and naval establishments. According to a statement made by Mr. Lloyd-George in the Commons last April, the outlay upon *Dreadnoughts* alone in 1910-11 will be £11,000,000, and in 1911-12 £12,000,000 as compared with £5,109,000 during the current year. The naval estimates for 1910-11, published by the Admiralty on the 9th of the past month, provide for an expenditure of more than £40,000,000,—an increase of nearly five and a half millions over that of 1909-10. That the armament prospect is really formidable may be indicated by the fact that the London *Times* has lately advocated in all seriousness the early floating of a naval loan.

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Other questions, of a more technical nature, are impending. One of them is the reconstitution of the Bank of England. Every patriotic Englishman regards the Bank as the greatest financial institution in the world. In some respects it is such. But it falls very far short of being a broadly national



establishment like the Bank of France or the Reichsbank of Germany. It is not so democratic in the range of its operations as the one, or so directly associated with public enterprise as the other. It is merely a private institution, with some public functions. It has established very few branches. Its operations are hampered by Peel's regulation to the effect that for all notes issued in excess of the authorized circulation the bank must maintain an unimpaired stock of gold. Furthermore, the Governor, whose control over the bank is of the most far-reaching nature, holds office for but two years, and there is an obvious lack of continuity of policy.

#### GOVERNMENT LOANS NOT POPULAR

Still another subject calling for attention is the conditions under which the British debt is carried by the investing public. At the close of 1908 it was estimated that consols representing the national debt, then amounting to £750,000,000, were held by only 200,000 persons (an average of £3750 each), whereas the French debt of £1,000,000,000 was held by 4,000,000 persons (averaging £250 each). British consols were, and still are, held principally in large blocks by banks and other corporations. Their purchase and sale are ordinarily prompted by circumstances affecting large quantities simultaneously, with the inevitable result of frequent and wide fluctuation. France, on the contrary, has wooed systematically the small investor. Bonds are issued in very small denominations (as low as 2 francs in case of the 3 per cent. Perpetual Rente); certificates of stock held are in all cases issued to the holders, and dividends are paid by coupons which can be cashed anywhere. The consequence is a remarkable stability of prices. The British Government issues no certificate to the stockholder, and transfers of stock can be effected only by personal attendance at the Bank of England in London or the Bank of Ireland in Dublin, or by the troublesome and expensive method of power of attorney. The fundamental reason why British consols are not popular with the masses, as the French rente unquestionably is, is that the British authorities have never made an effort to render their securities attractive to anybody ex-

cept banks and other large holders. The prevailing undemocratic system is distinctly disadvantageous, and some day it will have to be modified.

#### THE NATION'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH

If, however, the problems are big, the resources of brain and brawn and purse are seemingly inexhaustible. In recent years there has been a good deal of foolish talk about the supposed decadence of Britain. Not a few Englishmen have themselves fallen into grave doubts on the subject. As a matter of fact, the nation never possessed elements of strength equal to those of to-day. A population of twenty millions in 1815 has increased to one of forty-four millions. In 1815 the nation's accumulated wealth was under £3,000,000,000; as late as 1845 it was only £4,000,000,000; in 1882, according to Mulhall, it was £8,720,000,000; to-day it is variously estimated at from £12,000,000,000 to £15,000,000,000. The yearly addition to this accumulated wealth in 1815 was £60,000,000; to-day it is £300,000,000, or six times as much.

The total foreign investment of British subjects, almost a negligible quantity a hundred years ago, is now estimated at £2,700,000,000, upon which there is an annual income of not less than £140,000,000. During the past six years the placement of British capital in foreign countries, largely suspended during the previous decade, has been resumed on a stupendous scale, greatly to the improvement of foreign trade, and distinctly to the encouragement of public and private thrift. At least a hundred millions were invested abroad in 1908, and approximately the same amount in 1909. These are merely a few of the more obvious evidences of the financial power of the nation. Of the ultimate ability of the British people to support a government twice as lavish as any yet on record there can be not the remotest doubt. Assuming that the principles of reasonable economy are to prevail, the one towering question is as to how the public burden may best be adjusted so that the 15 per cent. of the population which receives 50 per cent. of the national income and possesses more than 90 per cent. of the nation's aggregate wealth may be made to bear its just share.

# LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

## WANTED—AN AMERICAN JUSTINIAN

THE February issue of the law magazine, the *Green Bag*, is unique in devoting its contents entirely to one subject. This subject, of the highest importance to the members of the legal profession and (did they but know it) of equal, if not greater, importance to the public themselves, is a proposal to arrange and publish an American *Corpus Juris*,—that is, a complete statement of the entire body of American law on the lines of Justinian's *Pandects*. The need of such a work has been felt through more than a century of our history. James Wilson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and also a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, himself began the "Herculean task," and actually assembled 1702 statutes. Referring to the confused mass of statutes, as they then existed, he characterized them as "crowded with multifarious, sometimes with heterogeneous and disjointed circumstances and materials. Hence the obscure, and confused, and embarrassed periods of a mile with which the statute books are loaded and disgraced." During the years that have passed since Wilson's day our case-law has multiplied and our statute law has increased to such an extent that in 1910 a former president of the American Bar Association, the Hon. Frederick W. Lehmann, of St Louis, is constrained to describe the situation as follows:

"If an American wishes to know the laws of his country he must turn to several hundred volumes of statutes, several thousand volumes of reports of adjudicated cases and almost as many more volumes of text-books, commenting upon and expounding the statutes and the cases . . . but the rule by which he is to be governed in any transaction is somewhere in that confused mass of legal lore, and it is so plain and so simple that it is his own fault if he does not find it or does not understand when he has found it."

Of other testimonies to the imperative need of such a work as that proposed, the *Green Bag* furnishes a-plenty. We can cite only a few. Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York, says:

Statutes are enacted by thousands each year in the Federal and State legislatures. Judicial

decisions do and must increase with bewildering rapidity, while courts . . . must attempt to reconcile all these. . . . Lawyers, courts, Legislatures, and the public are burdened with the effort to find what is the law and to apply it.

One of the ablest justices of the Supreme Court of the United States asserts:

Every additional day of judicial duty brings to me a deeper conviction of the absolute necessity of some system of orderly and scientific classification of the great mass of confused precedents.

Judge Dillon frankly declares:

This colossal body of case-law is wholly unorganized and even unarranged. . . . The infinite details of this mountainous mass in its existing shape,—bear me witness, ye who hear me,—no industry can master and no memory retain.

It must not be forgotten that, as hinted above, this matter is just as vital to the public as to the lawyers; for, so long as the latter admit their inability to determine what the law really is, litigation is bound to be needlessly expensive and delays unavoidable.

The plan for the preparation of the *Corpus Juris*, set forth in the *Green Bag*, is the result of many conferences between Dr. James De Witt Andrews, for a long time chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Classification of the Law; Dean George W. Kirchway of the Columbia Law School, and Lucien Hugh Alexander of the Philadelphia bar. These gentlemen propose to "block out, with the ablest expert advice obtainable, the entire field of the law under a logical system of classification, so that when the work is published the law on any particular point may be readily ascertained."

A board of editors, not exceeding seven, is to be formed, as also a board of associate editors. The former would have final control over every editorial matter about which differences of opinion might by any possibility arise; and the latter would be chiefly engaged in the preparation of the text. For the board of editors men like the late James Barr Ames, dean of Harvard Law School, and Prof. John Wigmore, of Chicago, are

suggested. There would be besides an advisory council of twenty or twenty-five of the strongest men in the profession, both on the bench and at the bar, men who would not have the time to devote to the actual work of authorship or editorship, but would give the producers of the work their best advice concerning any point on which they might be consulted. But a further board, by way of insuring accuracy, is provided for, namely, a board of criticism, to be composed "of at least 100 and perhaps 200 selected from among the ablest lawyers on the bench, at the bar, and in the law faculties."

It has been estimated that the *Corpus Juris* can be produced in about twenty volumes of 1000 pages each, and that the cost would be approximately \$600,000, including payments to the various boards and expenses of printing and binding. For this sum 5000 sets of the work could be placed on the market (less 500 for review purposes) at the moderate price of \$7.50 per volume, or \$150 per set. It is believed that within two years of issue the 4500 sets would be sold and that there would be thereafter a steady sale, so that the work would more than pay for itself and leave a credit balance.

## PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—A CITY BUILT TO ORDER

THE city of Prince Rupert, in British Columbia, furnishes a good illustration of the old saying, "The exception proves the rule." Usually lines of railroad are constructed in order to provide transportation for settled districts and to connect populous cities. The case of Prince Rupert, says a writer in *Canadian Life and Resources*,

is the most conspicuous instance in the history of the continent of this course of development being reversed; for here, instead of the railway being built for the city, the city is being created for the railway. Prince Rupert possesses the unique distinction of a city "made to order." The promptness and thoroughness with which the order is being filled is one of the most remarkable industrial facts of this generation.

Prince Rupert has known nothing of the process of evolution incidental to the growth of most cities. In the ordinary course of development the hamlet or the coast settlement grows into a village; after a few years the village becomes a town; time passes, and the town has developed into a city. Prince Rupert after an infancy of a few weeks jumped practically into manhood. The new Canadian city that is being built lies about halfway between Vancouver and Skagway, and about thirty miles south of Port Simpson, on the coast of British Columbia.

Here an arm of the sea extends well inland, encircling what is known as Kaien Island, and shut off from the sweep of the ocean by Digby Island. Between these islands lies the main channel of the land-locked harbor. The inlet between the islands, and which reaches inland beyond them for a considerable distance, forms the harbor of Prince Rupert. . . . The entire harbor from the entrance to the extreme end, a distance of 14 miles, is entirely free from rocks or obstructions of any kind, and is of a sufficient depth to afford good anchorage.

It is owing to this excellent harbor that Prince Rupert came into existence. When the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was decided upon, this harbor was chosen for its western terminus, a city with terminal facilities for a railway and wharves for steamships was called into existence; otherwise there would never have been such a place as Prince Rupert on the map of Canada. The town site covers 2000 acres, of which not a yard had been surveyed four years ago. To-day there is already a population of 4000, and it is growing rapidly. A dock 600 by 80 feet, a hospital, a schoolhouse to cost \$30,000, a new post-office, and other necessary buildings are being constructed by the government. Soon a new steamship line to the Orient is to be inaugurated.

Prince Rupert is exceptionally well situated as regards the natural resources of the territory, both on land and in the water. We read:

Nearly all of these British Columbia waters teem with commercial fish, for which there are wide and profitable markets. . . . Some of these fisheries close to Prince Rupert are now being operated. For instance, 12 miles south of the new city is the Skeena River, one of the most productive salmon rivers in the world, where approximately 200,000 cases of salmon are put up each canning season, exceeding in value \$1,000,000, these canneries giving employment to at least 5000 people. Other similar industries will spring up along the coast. The basis of all this business will be Prince Rupert, and upon the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the products of these fisheries will be shipped east over that railway from Prince Rupert. Whaling is another industry that will have its basis here, as it has been found that more whales abound and have been taken in the waters off the coast of British Columbia . . . than in any other waters of the world.

During the winter whales abound in the waters of the harbor. The waters of this part of the coast are also well stocked with cod, herring, and oolachan.

The timber industry has a great future before it in the vicinity of Prince Rupert. Within 100 miles radius of the city there is much good spruce, besides hemlock and cedar. Lumbering operations have already begun, and a large sawmill costing \$200,000 has been installed.

But, after all, it is not on the natural resources of the district that the future of Prince Rupert will depend. As the Canadian writer puts it:

Down to the wharves of Prince Rupert, jutting out into the waters of the Pacific Ocean, will come the tracks of a railway that on the other side of the continent begins at the shore of the Atlantic, which traverses the whole width

of the Dominion, and has direct connection with every center of Canadian population and activity. From the terminus on the Pacific will come and go steamships from the Old World of Europe and the still older world of the Orient. . . . This immense work of Canadian development will make of Prince Rupert one of the doorways of the Dominion through which will flow not only much of the trade of Canada but a large part of the trade of the Old Country with Japan, China, and India.

And to this remarkable made-to-order city will come ships from the East and from the West, bringing silks and rice and manufactured products and building material, and the thousand and one things needed in a young city, and taking away lumber of which it is estimated there is enough to supply twenty-five mills with all the logs they can cut and market for the next twenty-five years.

## FRENCH CHARACTER AND THE RECENT FLOODS

UNDER the quaint title, "A Corner of the French Soul," M. Jean Finot contributes to *La Revue* (Paris) a somewhat remarkable study of the French character as tested by the trials incident to the recent floods. The article is, as might have been expected, laudatory throughout; and the reader is prepared for the glowing terms in which it is couched by a foreword which reads as follows:

Vanquished after Sedan, France was considered as irretrievably lost. Her destiny seemed to be wholly in the hands of Germany. . . . What did Europe do? Sadly surprised, indignant or indifferent, but always inactive, she allowed events to take their course. But an invincible power rose on the horizon. Redoubtable and imperceptible, she formed numberless battalions and breathed into them a power of heroic resistance. Where there was nothing, suddenly there were soldiers full of courage. . . . France was saved. What was this ally, beneficent and all-powerful, that arrested the march of the enemy, and imposed on him, with admiration for the conquered, a recoil from useless and dangerous cruelties? It was the awakened soul of France.

Much, says M. Finot, has been written about the soul of France. Her adversaries themselves "have rendered homage to her secular virtues. . . . There is not a country in the world of which the acts and achievements are more admired or more extolled. The writers of all countries,—Ger-

mans, English, Slav, Spaniards, and Italians,—unite to vaunt her *esprit* and genius." Here was a great calamity that burst upon the country, deranging its life and profoundly stirring its conscience. "It is in adversity that we are especially able to judge the worth of our soul." France has known what it is to be immersed literally in misfortune. All the qualities of her soul, hidden or asleep, have awakened with a surprising force. And, "before the spectacle of an entire people facing the fury of the hostile forces of nature, the civilized world is inclined anew to respect France and the French."

In the concert of universal homage there is not a single discordant note; and "if one may allude," writes M. Finot, "to the appreciations which were especially dear to France, they were those of the German press." It has "comprehended the grandeur and the nobility of the efforts of an entire country. It has done more: it has noticed them with perfect tact." Max Nordau's remark is quoted, to the effect that "One must speak in the case of France of a triumph of organization, of order, and of love for one's neighbor." The same moralist's opinion in the *Vossische Zeitung* is cited: "The French people have given evidence of not only a very high civilization but also of a very high moral worth. Foreigners have, it is true, quitted the capital in danger; but there is



probably not a single Parisian who could be accused of similar desertion."

The foreign journals have recorded but few of the acts of heroism and self-denial on the part of the Parisians, old and young, great and small, victims and witnesses, women of the people and those of the leisured class. Before the common enemy there was no longer disunion. To the many dangers that threatened four millions of persons it was necessary to oppose a program born of a marriage of the firm will of government with the spirit of self-abnegation on the part of the whole population. Victor Hugo once spoke of certain days when "every citizen should be a soldier and every traveler a sailor." During the days of the recent disaster Paris was peopled with none but soldiers and sailors. M. Finot narrates some of the instances of heroism when the flood was at its worst:

Here some poor laborers had worked all day at the barriers. When offered compensation for the day's work they refused the money, one of them saying: "It is for solidarity, for fellowship." There a mariner, his clothes in tatters, who had just saved in his boat the tenth victim. Being congratulated on the success of his efforts, he replied: "It is my part to save men, as it is yours,—turning to a young woman in tears,—to weep." A servant brings her petty savings, amounting to forty francs, to a ruined family, and is away before the mother of the family surrounded by her little children can offer her thanks. The soldiers were not content with merely doing their duty: They distributed their rations to the starving children and slipped coins into the hands of the needy.

In the homes of the upper classes similar acts of self-sacrifice were to be witnessed. Hotels and apartments were converted into hospitals and refuges. Delicate women undertook the most thankless and unpleasant tasks, evincing a self-abnegation, a coolness, and an intelligence that were simply admirable. Organizations for the care of the sick and the needy came into being in the course of a few hours, with every appliance for carrying out the work entrusted to them.

#### Lessons of the Flood

To the Paris journal, the *Economiste Français*, of which he is the distinguished editor, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu has contributed a series of valuable papers on the losses and the lessons of the inundation. He says:

In the midst of all the cruel ravages of the flood, the calamity that has overtaken the proprietors of cottages and the petty tradesmen in the submerged quarters, many of whom have lost their all; the loss of work sustained by the

laboring classes; the danger of epidemic, the disorganization of certain essential factors in the every-day life of the city,—such as the underground railways, and electric installations,—there is one great source of consolation, namely, the small loss of human life.

This may, indeed, be regarded as negligible when compared with, for instance, the volcanic eruption of Saint Pierre on the island of Martinique or the earthquake at Messina. It is too soon to make even an approximate calculation of the actual money loss entailed by the disaster. At the same time, M. Leroy-Beaulieu holds that it is "desirable to challenge many of the statements that have appeared to the effect that the national wealth has been seriously diminished, and that it will be necessary to contract large public loans to cover the expenditures involved." Whereas the London *Times* put the total money loss at a milliard of francs, and the *Financial Times* at 750 million francs, the *Economiste* editor considers that a half-milliard is nearer the correct figure. "Thus," he writes, "the calamity is one of those that a great and rich nation is able to sustain without succumbing, and without experiencing a prolonged financial embarrassment."

#### Reforestation the Republic

There is, however, another preventive measure, which M. Leroy-Beaulieu considers so important that he devotes a separate article to it; and this is nothing less than the reforestation of France. It is known that Roman Gaul was in great part covered with forests of oak, that in the Middle Ages and at the beginning of modern times the wooded areas were much more extensive than to-day. It is calculated that the wooded surface for the whole of France at the present time is but 17 per cent., which is much too little, representing as it does about nine millions of hectares. That this reduction of the wooded areas is an evil and an impoverishment is generally admitted; and that in consequence of this deforestation floods have become more frequent and more disastrous can easily be demonstrated. In the region of the south of France, where inundations are most frequent, sudden, violent, and devastating, woods are rare, and those that have survived are in poor condition. Several societies of foresters have taken up the question of reforesting the country, which is not without some difficulty as regards the rights of private owners. At the present moment a bill awaits the authorization of the French Par-

liament for the creation of about 31,000 hectares of new forests; and if each year a similar extension were made in about thirty years it would be easy to double the present extent of the domanian forests.

The government would have to pay for the lands obtained from private owners, but the expense, according to M. Leroy-Beaulieu, need not exceed six millions of francs annually.

## ARE WE LOSING THE USE OF OUR HANDS?

SIR FREDERICK TREVES writes in the *Nineteenth Century* for March an extremely interesting article under the above heading. It is the latest, but by no means the last, palinode sung over the gradual subjection of man to the machine. More and more the machine encroaches upon the domain of the human, and Sir Frederick Treves points out with much pathos the extent to which the supremacy of the machine is leading to the decadence of the race. That men have no longer many physical qualities which were developed in the stress and strain of their savage life, he says, is admitted:

The man of to-day is inferior, in certain points, to the savage who made the flint implements. It is safe to assume that neolithic man was keener of sight and hearing and fleet of foot than is the present inhabitant of these islands. He surely, too, possessed greater powers of endurance.

And the process of decadence is still going on. Sir Frederick Treves says the marvelous skill of the hand, which was developed by our ancestors, is being lost by their degenerate descendants. "We are compelled to own that the human being is,—in one particular at least,—showing signs not of advancement but of decay." Sir Frederick points out that typewriters destroy the use of fine caligraphy and sewing machines destroy fine sewing. In his own profession "surgery, as a pure handicraft, reached a point of perfection prior to these great changes, to which point it does not now attain."

This is due not so much to the machine as to the introduction of anæsthetics, which allows the surgeon to take time.

The simpler crafts are all disappearing. Spinning and weaving, for instance, have vanished, and with them have vanished the nimble sensitiveness of the hands of thousands of men and women in this country. The knitting machine has destroyed the training for the hand supplied by the knitting needle. Embroidery has gone the same road. By the Heilmann embroidery machine one inartistic person can guide from 80 to 140 needles,

working simultaneously. Lace-making tells the same story; even the shoemaker, who is an artist in his way, has gone the same road:

The old craftsman may mourn the loss of his finished steel, but he must be proud to think that even in the making of the uppers of a boot it needs some sixteen machines to do what was done by his two hands. A great press now cuts out the sole piece; heavy rollers take the place of the lapstone. Eyelet holes are fashioned at the rate of one hundred a minute. Buttonholes are made and finished by one machine, while the buttons are fastened on by another. A final engine actually links together with a stitch the two boots of a finished pair. Here, then, as in the daintier art of glove-making, is there an irreparable loss in the use of the hands.

Needle-making used to be a fine handicraft, needing the deftest use of the fingers. Now needles are all made by machines:

With regard to pins, I need not say that one machine provides them, complete with heads and points, at the rate of about two hundred a minute. Wire enters the machine at one end and comes out as pins at the other. A still more ingenious apparatus sticks pins in formal rows into the paper. So here, again, there is no need of hands.

So it is with everything else. In carpentry, machines have almost superhuman powers. Paper-making and book-binding, as a means of hand culture, have practically ceased to exist. Wood-engraving and line-engraving have vanished, and with them have gone thousands of skilled artists. But it is not only in the finer uses of the hands that the machine is doing its devastating work. There are a

thousand and one machines which are taking the place of human muscles. Handicraftsmanship is not concerned with the steam navvy or steam shovel, with the trench-excavating machine or the tree-feller, with the rock-drill or the pneumatic riveter. It only need be noted that these machines do not tend to improve the physical development of man.

We are evidently on the down grade, but Sir Frederick Treves says that it may be only for a period, and the decline is temporary. The loss is none the less great and regrettable.

## THE GERMAN PRESS BUREAU

A MOST useful, impartial, and well-informed article is that which Mr. G. V. Williams (Eulenspiegel), one of the American correspondents at Berlin, contributes to the *Contemporary Review* on the subject of the German Press Bureau.

German newspapers, says Mr. Williams, are too numerous to be profitable. With few exceptions they cannot afford to maintain an expensive foreign telegraphic correspondence. The majority of the papers are

accordingly almost wholly dependent on the semi-official news agency for the first news at home and abroad. The telegrams of the semi-official agency are submitted to the government for verification before being published, and hence are subject to delay, or even total suppression. It will therefore be seen that the Foreign Office exercises a very considerable control over the news service, and, in holding what is practically a monopoly, forces the newspapers to apply to the official channel, which is the Press Bureau.

The German Government, says Mr. Williams, keeps an extremely watchful eye on the press both at home and abroad.

The cuttings forwarded from German diplomats and consuls abroad are sifted at the Press Bureau, which has also the duty of reading and clipping the German newspapers: on home and foreign topics for the Chancellor and on foreign affairs for the Emperor. The cuttings, pasted on sheets of paper, are laid before the Imperial Chancellor or the Foreign Secretary, and are returned to the Press Bureau with marginal notes denoting the reply to be given to eventual inquiries or information to be supplied to the representatives of the inspired Press.

The Press Bureau consists of three officials attached to and located in the Foreign Office.

They must be at their desks during fixed hours twice daily to receive the host of foreign and native journalists who call at the Wilhelm-Strasse. On the topic of the moment a concise statement is given verbally in approximately the

same words to all callers, and questions, which may be freely put, ranging beyond the bounds of this *communiqué* are answered,—or not answered,—according to the instructions previously issued to the Press Bureau. Another important function of these hard-worked officials, which must not be forgotten, is the preparation of matter for the *North German Gazette*, which daily places a certain portion of its space at the disposal of the Foreign Office. Many of the inspired telegrams of the *Cologne Gazette*, too, are written in the Press Bureau.

Mr. Williams says:

To the government the Press Bureau is unquestionably a valuable instrument, for it is the keyboard of that great organ, public opinion, of which the newspapers are the stops. It is not German policy to ride too ruthlessly over public opinion at home, but to direct it gently, to guide it in the path desired by the government, and, above all, to take advantage of passing popular sentiment. To the newspapers, too, the Press Bureau is useful. As I have shown, under existing conditions in Germany, it is well-nigh indispensable. *Pace* those tilters at German windmills to whom everything appertaining to the Wilhelm-Strasse reeks of brimstone, I would aver that the Press Bureau is also useful to the foreign press. The maintenance of a center where a visit may be paid at definite hours to make inquiries on current questions is a practical arrangement.

Mr. Williams sums up as follows:

Even discarding our non-German glasses, through which the Press Bureau assumes a horrible, inquisitorial aspect, it must be admitted that the institution is reactionary and a hindrance both to the ripening of the German to political maturity and to the advance of the Empire in modern political development. But the Press Bureau is so much part and parcel of public life in Germany that much water will flow under the Spree bridges before it changes its character, still more before it is abolished. Before such a consummation is attained the German press will have to raise its standing by sheer force of its own efforts. It is well to remember that the German Press Bureau has kept abreast of the times far better than the German press.

## THE RAILROADS VERSUS THE PANAMA CANAL

OUR gallant admiral Robley D. Evans is nothing if not practical; and anything that he has to say compels the attention of the American public. In *Hampton's Magazine* for March the Admiral puts it squarely up to the people of the United States to decide whether or no the railroads shall be allowed to neutralize the enormous advantages which should accrue to the country from the construction of the Panama

Canal. In two preceding articles Admiral Evans indicated "the very serious uncertainties about the canal securing such considerable share in international trade as will make it profitable or even self-sustaining." His last paper deals with the "relation of the canal to transcontinental shipping between the eastern and western sections of the United States," which is, he believes, "the most important relationship of the canal to

the people of the United States." The points which he endeavors to make plain are, in his own words:

First, that the amount of international trade for the canal will be disappointingly small and entirely unremunerative.

Second, that the canal must compete with Suez, which can give differential rates, and can even make free, if the British Government chooses, any given trade, thus affording most effective protection to British shipping.

Third, that the Panama Canal will give a disappointingly small impetus to our foreign trade.

Fourth, that its chief benefits to us as a nation will be in lowering freights and equalizing transportation conditions between different sections of the country.

Fifth, that the methods and the success of the railroads in the past in suppressing water competition justify the fear that the same procedure will be invoked to prevent the canal doing its true work. Steamships using the canal may be controlled by the railroads and rates kept so high as to protect the rail routes in their high charges.

Sixth, that this sort of unrestrained and vicious competition can be prevented by rigorous regulative measures.

Seventh, that in order to assure real competition between the canal and the rail routes, the canal should be toll-free.

Eighth, that if it is made toll-free, and if the necessary regulations are enforced to assure absolutely free and honest competition, there will have to be built to handle this canal business a great number of fast cargo-carrying steamships.

Ninth, these steamships would sail under the American flag, and would be a most valuable auxiliary to our navy in time of war.

We are spending \$400,000,000 in building the canal, and as the commercial justification for this expenditure will never be found in the increase of our foreign trade, it must be realized in benefit to our domestic commerce. Now, it is well known that water transportation is cheaper than rail, and where the competition is free and fair the water route will always take the business from the railroads. Admiral Evans points out that we have allowed the traffic to be driven from our rivers by the unrestricted competition of the railroads. Also, we have developed our continent thus far without thought of the possibilities of the greatest transcontinental trade route,—that via the Atlantic, the canal, and the Pacific. Properly managed, the canal should change all this. Notable reductions in time and in rates should follow the opening of the canal to traffic. To quote an illustration given by the Admiral:

The distance from New York to Los Angeles via the Panama Canal is, in round numbers, 5000 miles. A 6000-ton capacity steamer loaded with oranges or other fresh fruit steaming at a rate

of only 12 knots per hour would cover this distance in eighteen days. . . . A ship of 16 knots speed, such as those now used in the West Indies fruit trade, would make the trip in just fourteen days. . . . *The time for rail freights across the continent varies from twenty to sixty days.*

With regard to rates, Admiral Evans quotes figures to show that a ship of 6000 tons net cargo capacity would take as many tons of freight as 240 freight cars of 25-ton capacity, and have to her credit on each trip from a Pacific port to New York "the neat sum of \$360,000."

The Admiral disclaims any "populistic 'anti-railroad' sentiment on his part, but he holds that there is only too much evidence that the railroads "tend to charge all they can get rather than what they must have in order to earn fair returns." Laws must be enacted which will subject the railroads to heavy penalties for practices designed to ruin the ocean shipping. There must be rigid control of railroad rates, both State and interstate. Once such control was established and such laws enacted, capital would flow into the shipping business and steamships would rapidly multiply. A great fleet of fast cargo-carrying steamships would be at once needed; and these vessels "must be built in American yards, sailed under the American flag, and be subject to impressment as auxiliaries to the American navy in time of war." In the Admiral's view, this is one of the most important reasons why the canal must be made free, and why it is the duty of Congress to take early steps to make sure that it shall be free both as to tolls and as to the right of honest competition with the railroads.

As to the defense of the canal, Admiral Evans is of the opinion that the best, the only real, defense "which will permit its free use in time of war as well as in time of peace is a strong fleet of battleships in the Atlantic and another in the Pacific."

In reply to the question, How are such safeguards as those mentioned above to be thrown around this great Government work? the Admiral says the whole matter is in the hands of the people who vote. The servants of the people, elected by a majority of the people, have full power to enact such laws as shall make the canal, when completed, the great commercial benefit to the country which it ought to be; and if those now in office will not carry out the voters' wishes let the voters elect others who will.



## ROSTAND'S "CHANTECLER"

IT is a long time since any drama produced on the stage has evoked such world-wide interest as has attended the presentation, at the Porte-Saint-Martin, Paris, of Edmond Rostand's symbolic play "Chantecler." The length of time occupied in its preparation,—more than seven years,—the fact that the characters represented included not a single human being, the remarkable ingenuity displayed in overcoming the mechanical problems incidental to the production, and above all the well-known genius of an author who had written "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon,"—all combined to render the event unique in the annals of the theater.

"Chantecler," writes M. René Doumic, himself an eminent critic and member of the French Academy, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "is a very fine lyric poem. . . . Hitherto M. Rostand has shown himself more especially a dramatic writer endowed to an exceptional degree with the special gift of elaborating fine scenes, a virtuoso in words, and a juggler of astonishingly skillful rhyme." In all of M. Rostand's plays M. Doumic knows nothing more affecting than



EDMOND ROSTAND

(Whose latest play, "Chantecler," already a subject of world-wide discussion, was seven years in the writing)

certain portions of "Chantecler." Here the author is "nobly and purely the poet, both in the general conception of his work and in all sorts of beauties of detail." The critic is obliged to add that the new play contains a few "execrable passages which are worse than the tirade of the nose in 'Cyrano' and than certain parts of the role of Flambeau in 'L'Aiglon.'"

Of the inception of the piece M. Doumic says:

"Chantecler" is scarcely a piece for the theater. This singular poem should bear as a subtitle "The Destiny of Poetry" or "The Confession of the Poet." . . . For the writer discloses to us the secret of his creative work. There is nothing more human than this piece, in which man does not appear on the scene and all the actors are animals. Why this incursion into the field of natural history and this recourse to ornithology? It appears that, so far as the author is concerned, it was not altogether a matter of choice. He himself has described how the first idea of his work came to him in a concrete form. In the course of his walks he stopped before an ordinary farmyard. This little world of chickens and ducks and geese



A MAN IMPERSONATING A DOG

(How the actor of the dog part in "Chantecler" "made up")



A TYPICAL SCENE FROM "CHANTECLER"

(The barnyard population gathering about "Chantecler," as he crows defiance to the hawk. Reproduced from *Illustration*, Paris)

appeared to him as an image of the greater world of humanity. From the actions and quarrels of the birds his imagination evoked the labors and quarrels of men; and the desire was born within him to give to this fancy the semblance of reality. . . . La Fontaine, following the form of the Esopic fable, produced

An ample comedy in a hundred acts diverse

Of which the scene is the universe.

He wrote the memoirs of his time, not his own. Rostand has put into "Chantecler" himself and the best of himself: his emotion before rural scenes, his experience of life, and his conception of art.

After the delivery of the prologue, which M. Doumic pronounces "excellent, creating a desire to see that which it announces," the curtain rises on the familiar scene of a farmyard. The clucking hens, the blackbird, the dog, and especially the hero, *Chantecler*, all symbolize human beings. When they speak, the sentiments they utter might be our own. The critic interprets them thus:

The poultry-yard is one where people talk; and they talk prodigiously, exclusively of literature, for he who reigns there, *Chantecler*, is a poet. He is more than that: he is the poet. Nothing is of importance to him save his crow. It is his crow that makes him sovereign; and it is the secret of this crow that the hens that cluck so tenderly about him seek so anxiously to discover. . . . Near *Chantecler*, who is

a simple, naïf, brave man and great poet, is the blackbird, whistling skeptically, ironically. He ridicules the faith of his companion, the faith that *Chantecler* has in himself. . . . He has come to Paris, and has perched on some trees of the boulevard near the small theaters. . . . If journals appear in the farmyard he will be king of the journalists. . . . He listens to the echoes, starts the news, speaks the *feuilleton*, and whistles the gossip. . . . He is at once the inseparable friend of *Chantecler* and his worst enemy.

A hen-peasant pursued by the hunters enters the yard, seeking a shelter and protection. *Chantecler*, attracted by her beautiful plumage, falls in love with her. This, the first act, is characterized by M. Doumic as "lively, brilliant, varied, full of verve and gaiety."

In the second act, which is the most beautifully staged of all, there is a conspiracy of the birds of the night, of whom the owl is leader. It is laid in the forest whither the pheasant has enticed *Chantecler*. The night-birds believe that if they could but get rid of him, their reign would be as absolute as his. We assist at the daybreak. At cock-crow the shadows disappear, the phantoms vanish, and noises from the neighboring village announce that the round of daily life has begun anew.

It is this moment that *Chantecler* chooses for the revelation of his secret to the pheasant. He believes that it is his crow that causes the dawn, that he is the ruler of the sun.

The third act witnesses a duel between *Chantecler* and a gamecock (who has been wooing the pheasant), the latter being killed.

In the fourth act *Chantecler*, who has been soothed after the combat by the pheasant, sleeps till after daybreak, and finds, to his horror, that the sun has risen without his having crowed. Life has no longer any pleasures for him. He and the nightingale make common cause of their dreams and their inquietudes, their joys and their misfortunes. A shot is heard, and the nightingale falls

mortally wounded. But high up in the air is heard another nightingale's song. Continuing his interpretation of the symbolism of the play, a specimen of which is given above, the critic here says: "It is only the death of a poet. Others there are ready to take his place. Individual failures do not count in estimating the whole. One thing only is of importance: it is that poetry never dies in the world."

Of the main characters, the part of *Chantecler* is portrayed by M. Guitry; that of the dog by M. Jean Coquelin; of the pheasant by Mme. Simone; of the blackbird by M. Galipaux. Only MM. Galipaux and Coquelin are, in the judgment of M. Doumic, entitled to praise for their performances.

## ALASKA'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR COAL SUPPLY

IN the issue of the REVIEW for July, 1909, "The Alaska of To-day," made this remarkable statement: "In the matter of coal resources Alaska has no competitor. Its



COAL OUTCROP, COOK'S INLET, ALASKA  
(Seam about 9 feet thick)

store of high-grade fuel cannot be equaled in quality west of the Rockies. In fact, to find anthracite and bituminous coal which compares in fuel value with that of Alaska one must come east to Pennsylvania. . . . A surveyed area of about 100 square miles is known to be underlain by these coals. . . . A rough estimate of quantity within this surveyed area gave some six billion tons. . . . It is fair to assume that this coal is worth a dollar a ton, which would make its total value about forty times as great as the entire gold output of Alaska to the present time." In the *National Geographic Magazine* for January last this same writer and expert gives some additional notes on the coal and other mineral wealth of the Territory.

Of high-grade coal there are, it appears, two known areas,—the Bering River field, in the Controller Bay region, and the Matanuska field, north of Cook Inlet. The former lies about 25 miles from tidewater and embraces 26.4 square miles underlain by anthracite and 20.2 square miles by bituminous coal. These fields may possibly extend into the unsurveyed high ranges to the northeast. Of the quantity and quality of the coal Mr. Brooks reports:

Coal-beds varying from 6 to 20 feet in thickness are exposed in this region with some local swellings, giving a much higher maximum thickness. In quality the coals vary from an anthracite, with 84 per cent. of fixed carbon, to a semi-bituminous, with 74 per cent. of fixed carbon, and include some varieties that will coke. . . . In the absence of railways no mines have been developed, though a small output from one bed has been taken to the coast in barges.

The Matanuska coal-field is about 25 miles from tidewater, at Knik Arm, which is an embayment of Cook Inlet; but as the inlet is frozen in winter, the nearest port to which the coal could be carried is on Resurrection Bay, a distance of 150 miles from the field. Mr. Brooks' description of the Matanuska coals is as follows:

The known commercially valuable coals of the Matanuska field vary in quality from a sub-bituminous to a semi-bituminous, with some anthracite, and are included in folded and faulted Tertiary shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, aggregating 3000 feet in thickness. The coal-beds vary from 5 to 36 feet in thickness, and the total area known to be underlain by coal aggregates 46½ square miles. However, as much of the field is covered by gravels, and none of it has been surveyed in detail, the coal-bearing area may be much larger. The total area of what may prove to be coal-bearing rocks is approximately 900 square miles. Up to the present time there has been no means of transporting this coal to market, so that no mining has

been done, but many beds have been opened in prospecting.

As the anthracite from both fields has no equivalent on the Pacific Coast, it ought to be put into the San Francisco and other Pacific Coast markets at a cost much below that of Eastern coal; while for use on warships and for other purposes for which a smokeless steaming coal is required the Bering River semi-anthracite and some of the semi-bituminous from Matanuska should command a higher price than any coal now being mined on the Pacific Coast.

Besides coal, peat is found to be very widely distributed in Alaska. At present there is no information on which to base an estimate, but as this useful fuel is met with in nearly every part of the Territory, and as the great tundras to the north appear to be underlain by peat of greater or less thickness, the supply must be enormous, and Mr. Brooks thinks it may even exceed that of the entire United States.

As illustrating the relative values of the coal and gold deposits of Alaska, indicated in the passage at the head of this article, it may be interesting to our readers to quote here a table which Mr. Brooks gives of the mineral production of Alaska from 1880 to 1908:

Gold .....	\$142,030,637
Silver (commercial value).....	1,120,562
Copper .....	4,265,136
Tin .....	92,640
Coal .....	315,079
Marble and gypsum.....	148,647

\$147,972,701

Vast as this sum is, it represents only a small portion of the enormous mineral wealth awaiting discovery in this far-off region; and that the value of the Alaskan coal-fields is "about forty times as great as the entire gold-output" is a fact so tremendous that the mind is scarcely able to grasp its significance. Unfortunately, the full development of the mineral wealth of Alaska waits, as stated above, on improvements in means of communication and transportation. The present expensive and uncertain modes of travel, by ocean or river boats, or by sleds, must give place to railway transportation. When railroads shall connect the mineral deposits with open ports on the Pacific seaboard mining operations will advance by leaps and bounds, and that bugbear of the economists, the exhaustion of our coal-supplies, will be placed outside the realm of possibility for thousands of years to come.



## CHILE'S WEALTH IN NITRATE DEPOSITS

THE Chilean Government is wise in its day and generation. Owning the largest deposits of sodium nitrate on the face of the globe, it retains possession of all the nitrate lands on the public domain and sells them at public auction as occasion demands. It also levies an export tax amounting to about 56 cents United States money on each quintal (= 101.4 pounds) of nitrate, which produces the largest item in its list of revenues. In 1908 the quantity exported reached 20,336,122 quintals; the price, landed in New York or in European ports, was \$40 to \$50 per long ton, and the total value of the exported nitrate was \$85,350,882. Truly an enviable asset for any country to have on its list!

Chile extends for nearly 3000 miles along the west coast of South America, from Peru southward to Cape Horn. It is traversed by the main range of the Andes on the east and by the Coast range on the west; and the basin region between is in certain parts many miles in width. This basin region is particularly well defined in northern Chile and is known as the *pampa*. It is extremely arid and rain is very rare,—frequently none falls for three or four years. It is here, in the provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta, that the principal nitrate deposits occur; others of less extent have been found to the north and to the south of this area. The origin of these deposits has long been a fruitful subject of discussion. In the *Journal of Geology* for January-February Mr. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., enumerates some of the hypotheses that have been suggested to explain the presence of the nitrogen:

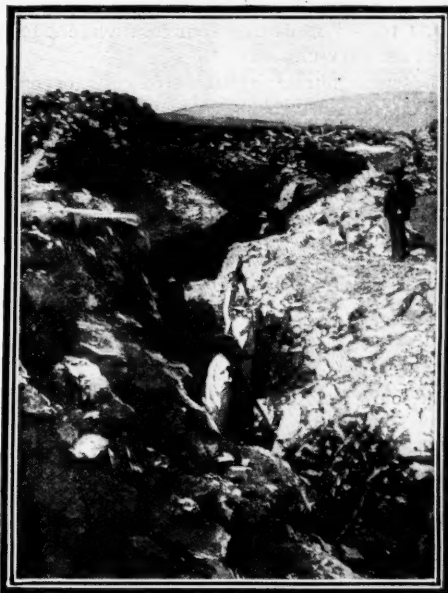
Its derivation from organic matter, and especially from guano (regarded as the most probable).

The generation by storms in the Andes of nitric acid which, coming into contact with mountain limestone, has formed calcium nitrate, and this by contact with sodium salts has been converted to sodium nitrate.

Nitrogenous fumes from the volcanoes in the Andes.

Decayed vegetation in salt-water swamps and lagoons once occupying the site of the present pampa.

Though the nitrate deposits of Chile were probably known in quite ancient times, they are supposed to have been first operated on any considerable scale by one Hector Bacque, a Frenchman, about 1826. In the following fifty years his enterprise was followed by



A NITRATE MINE

many others; and, as the industry grew, Bolivia imposed an export tax on nitrate shipped from her territory, which ultimately involved her in a war with Chile which lasted for four years. At the close of the war (1883) mining operations were pursued more actively than before; capital poured into the country, the most prominent foreign operator being Mr. G. B. Chase, of the United States, and Col. J. T. North, of England, who was popularly known as "the Nitrate King."

Crude nitrate is known by the Chileans as *caliche*; its mineralogical name is soda niter or nitratine, and commercially it is often known as Chile saltpeter, to distinguish it from plain saltpeter, or niter, which is potassium nitrate. No deposits of perfectly pure sodium nitrate are found, the percentage of that substance ranging from a very small quantity to as much as 70 per cent. of the whole mass. In the various deposits is found a small but very constant quantity of sodium iodate, an important material owing to its commercial value.

The mining is done in surface openings, the capping of *costra* (sand, clay, gravel, and rock fragments) being thrown aside and the nitrate raised to the surface. Sometimes,

when the *costra* is hard, the miner finds it easier to excavate under it instead of removing. The deposits vary considerably in thickness, 1 to 1½ feet being common, while 4 to 6 feet are very unusual.

The crude nitrate is hauled in carts or on tramways from the mines to the refineries, where it is coarsely crushed and the nitrate separated from the impurities by a process of leaching with hot water. The refined product usually contains about 95 per cent. of sodium nitrate, which is the standard. . . . Sometimes a still higher grade product is made for special purposes. The nitrate is put in large sacks and sent to the coast for shipment to various parts of the world. Sodium nitrate is deliquescent, so that when exposed to the moist air on board ships it cakes and the sacks stick together, often forming a solid mass, which has to be taken out of the ships with picks. The method used in extracting the nitrate is very crude, only from 60 to 70 per cent. of it being saved.

The chief ports for the shipment of nitrate from Tarapacá province are Iquique on the south and Pisagua on the north. An English corporation owns a railway line running inland from Iquique to the Tarapacá *pampa*.

The large nitrate producers form a combination (*Combinación Salitrera*), which limits the output and apportions to each company a certain production annually. The total production in Chile in the year 1830 was 8348 long tons; in 1900 it was 1,473,091, and in 1908 about 1,808,986 long tons.

Chile nitrate is used for several purposes, —in the manufacture of niter for gunpowder, in the manufacture of nitric acid, an important factor in nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and other explosives, and most largely as an agricultural fertilizer.

The Chilean Government does not have to worry itself over a probable early exhaustion of its nitrate deposits. Its official board of engineers reported in 1908 that there were 4,483,000,000 quintals in sight,—a quantity sufficient at the present rate of exportation to supply the entire world's consumption for 130 years. These figures applied to the two provinces of Tarapacá and Antofagasta only. No estimate can be formed of undiscovered deposits in many other districts, some of which may be considerable.

## HALLEY AND THE DISCOVERY OF HIS COMET

**H**ALLEY'S discovery of the comet that bears his name is one of the landmarks in the history of astronomy. The approaching reappearance of the comet lends interest to the story of Halley's work and of his relation to Newton. In the course of an article in *Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte*, Dr. M. Wilhelm Mayer says:

Edmund Halley, whose name this comet has borne for well-nigh 250 years, was a contemporary and compatriot of the great Newton. Halley, one of the most versatile and lucid minds of his time, worked out a whole series of fundamental problems in the most varied scientific fields. He was the first one among those sent to Saint Helena by the British Government for the purpose to catalogue the stars of the Southern Hemisphere, of which, up to that time, there were scarcely any records in existence. He was the first to observe and measure the variations of the magnetic needle in the different zones; he investigated the phenomena of ebb and flood tide; wrote learned disquisitions on annuities; showed how diving-bells might be constructed; was temporarily in command of a man-of-war; traversed the whole extent of Europe; built the naval port of Trieste, and was intrusted with secret affairs of state. At that time the son of a soap manufacturer could still be so versatile and yet so widely renowned.

His chief distinction, however, one which

associates him with our comet, was his "discovery" of Newton's great work treating of gravitation as "the mistress of all motion in the universe," of that fundamental work upon which to-day the whole of astronomical science is based.

Newton, a secluded thinker, had this work lying in his desk for a long time in completed form. He spoke of it incidentally to his friend, who asked for the loan of it in order to peruse it. Recognizing the immense significance of the work he urged his friend to allow him to publish it, to which Newton was rather slow in assenting. Scholars of Newton's stamp are never through with their works. Something always remains to be corrected, completed.

Thus the "*Principia*" was published in 1686, headed by a poem by Halley, which concluded with the words:

"Nec fasest proprius mortali attingere divos."

Newton had demonstrated that every body in the universe exercises upon every other body an attraction directly proportional to their masses and inversely proportional to the square of their distance, and that all the motions that we observe in the heavens may be explained by this one law.

If the *comets*, those inconstant wanderers

of the sky, were material substances, and not mere spectral semblances, they, too, must move in accordance with Newton's principles; by means of these principles would their secret have to be disclosed. Newton himself had indicated the mathematical road by which this could be attained. But it was Halley who first practically entered it, and of the comets whose apparent course among the stars he found recorded in the chronicles, he "computed" twenty-four,—that is, he determined their real courses from their apparent ones. He found that they all described parabolas around the sun, as Newton's law necessitated; that, consequently, they were celestial bodies like all the rest, whose influence upon the destinies of mankind was beginning to be gradually relegated to the fabled realm of superstition.

Among those twenty-four there were three, which, according to Halley's calculation, had described about the same course around the sun; these were the comet of 1682, which Halley himself had observed, and those of 1607 and 1531. The intervals between the three were of nearly equal length,—about seventy-five years. It could thus no longer be doubted that it was one and the same comet that returned to the sun each time by the same path within that span. This comet, then, had not described a parabola like the other comets, in which a return to the sun is impossible, but an *ellipse*, which, besides the hyperbola, the circle, and the



EDMUND HALLEY  
(From an old painting)

straight line, is the only mathematical figure in which, under the given conditions, a body can move. All the planets, and therefore our earth as well, move, as is well known, in such ellipses around the sun; only that the ellipse of this comet which thenceforth bore Halley's name is very much more elongated.

## WHERE SOME OF OUR WOOL COMES FROM

"IF the animals [sheep] were assembled in a gigantic drove, twelve abreast, they would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco." When the eye lights on a passage like this in a magazine article the reader is impelled to explore further,—in the present case with profitable results. The quotation cited is from a paper in the March *Bulletin* of the International Bureau of the American Republics, on "The Wool Industry in the Americas," and applies to the sheep of Argentina. The writer considers the subject alike from the historical, commercial, and economic points of view.

In Great Britain, Germany, and in the Eastern States of North America, the raising of sheep is a profitable industry on account of the mutton, not because of the wool. In South America the chief value of the animal is its fleece; and fortunes have been made where not a pound of mutton has been exported. The greatest profits are, of course,

made where both the wool and the carcass are utilized.

When the word "wool" is mentioned one naturally thinks of the fleece of the sheep; but the *Bulletin* article reminds us that wool is not a product of the sheep alone.

It may be wool, although it comes from the backs of several varieties of goats, from the camel, the alpaca, the guanaco, the vacuña, or the llama, as well as from the sheep. It is the thing itself and not the zoological classification of the animal which determines whether the fiber is wool, hair, or fur. . . . The line between these three classes is necessarily vague and indistinct. For instance, the under covering of the camel may be camel's wool or camel's hair; and so we have alpaca hair or alpaca wool. From the sheep there are many varieties of wool: long and short, straight and curly, coarse and fine, and, what is generally more important than any of these, varieties in the serrations or imbrications appearing on the surface of the fibers. . . . It is these imbrications which made it possible for the primeval savage to produce cloth from wool. . . . Without other tools than a round stone, cloth may be



LOADED LLAMAS, THE PERUVIAN SHEEP, BEASTS OF BURDEN  
OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN HIGHLANDS

made from wool simply by spreading it out evenly and then hammering it while moist. . . . This, of course, is felt undoubtedly the first cloth.

It is in the fine merino wools that these imbrications are most numerous, pointed, and acute, numbering as many as 2800 per inch. Felt made therefrom will wear like iron. In mohair the imbrications disappear almost entirely. In considering wool it must be

borne in mind that three different kinds of cloth are made from it,—felts, woollens, and worsteds. Felt is made from wool or fur in the mass; woollens and worsteds are spun from threads. Further, the wool employed in the manufacture of woollens is carded; that for worsteds is combed.

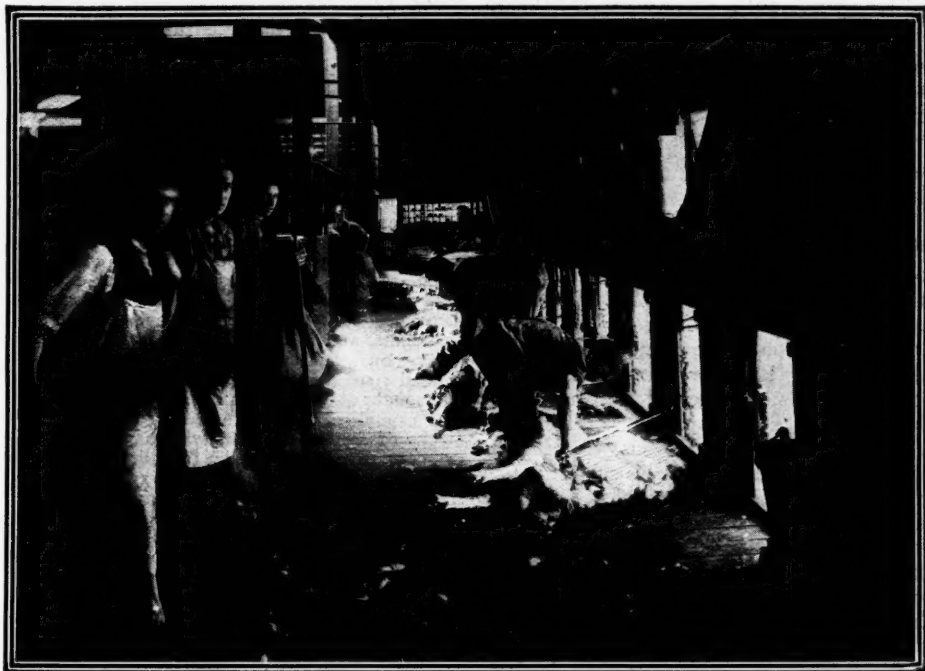
The sheep that has modified the sheep of all other countries is the Spanish Merino, of which "the wool is long, soft, and twisted into silky looking spiral ringlets." The British Islands can claim the largest number of valuable wool-producing breeds, of which the largest and

heaviest fleeced is the Lincoln. Some of these fleeces weigh from 18 to 20 pounds, with a staple 20 inches long. South America possesses, in addition to the domestic sheep introduced into the Western Hemisphere by the early English, Spanish, and Portuguese settlers, a group of wool-bearing animals native to the country. This group is the *auchenia*, which comprises four species,—the alpaca, the guanaco, the



TAKING ARGENTINE WOOL TO MARKET





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#### SHEARING SHEEP BY MACHINERY IN THE GREAT AMERICAN WEST

llama, and the vicuña. The alpaca and the llama were domesticated by the native Indians long before the advent of the Spaniards into South America. The guanaco, found from the equator south to Tierra del Fuego, is about the size of an English red deer. The llama is somewhat smaller and is a habitant of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. Both of these animals, esteemed mainly for food and as beasts of burden, yield a fine quality of wool or hair, ordinarily sold as alpaca. The vicuña is about the size of a fallow deer, lives in the mountains of Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, and seldom descends below 13,000 feet. It is practically a wild animal and has an exceedingly delicate wool, worth nearly twice as much as alpaca. The alpaca, like the domestic sheep, is kept in flocks. In the mountains of Peru and Bolivia it is driven from pasture to pasture, being brought down to the villages to be sheared. The wool varies from 2 to 6 inches in length and is of a fine, lustrous quality. These and the domestic sheep are the animals from which Spanish-America derives its wealth in wool. The *Bulletin* gives the following interesting data concerning the number of sheep and the exports of

wool for the various countries of the South American continent:

In Argentina for the season of 1849-50 the wool clip was 17,600,000 pounds. In 1899-1900 it had increased to 525,800,000 pounds, or about one-fourth of the world's production. In 1908 Argentina possessed 67,211,754 sheep, a total exceeded by Australia alone. The exports of wool for 1908 aggregated 386,183,600 pounds.

The mainland of Patagonia and the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego are divided between Chile and Argentina; and over the entire country the sheep industry is spreading. The province of Santa Cruz, which includes the Argentine part of Patagonia, but not Tierra del Fuego, produced 19,800,000 pounds of wool in the season of 1908-09. The territory tributary to Punta Arenas has about 4,000,000 sheep; and in the whole of the Chilean territory of Magellan there are about 1,900,000.

From Peru 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds of alpaca wool and nearly 10,000 pounds of vicuña wool are exported annually. Ecuador and Bolivia are also alpaca-exporting states.

The pioneers in the industry in the region of the Strait of Magellan were mostly Welsh and Scotch, who are extending their energies over all the available grass lands, so that it will be but a short while until there are 20,000,000 sheep in this the most southern territory of the world.

The *Bulletin* writer gives also some figures for the United States. It appears that

on January 1, 1910, there were 57,216,000 sheep in the country, with a value of \$233,644,000. The production is estimated at 400,000,000 pounds of sheep's wool and

about 1,000,000 of mohair and goat hair. Since 1900 there has been an enormous increase in the wool-manufacturing industry, especially in the manufacture of worsteds.

## HAS THE PRESS LOST ITS POWER?

THAT the hold of the press on popular confidence has unquestionably been loosened during the last forty or fifty years is the opinion expressed by Mr. Francis E. Leupp in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February. Mr. Leupp is one of our veteran journalists, having been for many years, before he became Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*. He has, therefore, a practical acquaintance with his subject which gives his views additional weight. The airy dismissal of some proposition as "mere newspaper talk" is heard, he says, at every social gathering; and it would seem that "in our common-sense generation nobody cares what the newspapers say." As to why an institution so full of potentiality as a free press does not produce more effect than it does, and why so many of its leading writers today find reason to deplore the altered attitude of the people toward it, he suggests the following reasons:

The transfer of both properties and policies from personal to impersonal control; the rise of the cheap magazine; the tendency to specialization in all forms of public instruction; the fierceness of competition in the newspaper business; the demand for larger capital, unsettling the former equipoise between counting-room and editorial-room; the invasion of newspaper offices by the universal mania of hurry; the development of the news-getting at the expense of the news-interpreting function; the tendency to remold narratives of fact so as to confirm office-made policies; the growing disregard of decency in the choice of news to be specially exploited, and the scant time now spared by men of the world for reading journals of general intelligence.

It will be noticed that of these ten causes for the alleged decline of the press, nine are laid at the doors of the newspaper and periodical press, and one concerns the reading public itself. We are unable, through lack of space, to give Mr. Leupp's observations on more than a few of the more important of them. The transfer of the newspapers from personal to corporate ownership was inevitable, being "not a matter of preference, but a practical necessity."

The expense of modernizing the mechanical equipment alone imposed a burden which few newspaper proprietors were able to carry unaided. Add to that the cost of an ever-expanding news service, and the higher salaries demanded by satisfactory employees in all departments, and it is hardly wonderful that one private owner after another gave up his single-handed struggle against hopeless financial odds, and sought aid from men of larger means. . . . The capitalists who were willing to take large blocks of stock were usually men with political or speculative ends to gain, to which they could make a newspaper minister by way of compensating them for the hazards they faced.

These newcomers were not idealists, like the founders and managers of most of the important journals of an earlier period. They were men of keen commercial instincts. They naturally looked at everything through the medium of the balance-sheet. . . . Principles? Yes, principles were good things, but we must not ride even good things to death. The noblest cause in creation cannot be promoted by a defunct newspaper, and to keep its champion alive there must be a net cash income. The circulation must be pushed, and the advertising patronage increased. More circulation can be got only by keeping the public stirred up. Employ private detectives to pursue the runaway husband, and bring him back to his wife; organize a marine expedition to find the missing ship; send a reporter into the Sudan to interview the beleaguered general whose own government is powerless to reach him with an army. Blow the trumpet, and make ringing announcements every day. If nothing new is to be had, refurbish something so old that people have forgotten it.

Mr. Leupp goes on to say that "in the old-style newspaper, in spite of the fact that the editorial articles were usually anonymous, the editor's name was so well known to the public that

we talked about "what Greeley thought" of this or that, or wondered "whether Bryant was going to support" a certain ticket, or shook our heads over the latest sensational screed "in Bennett's paper." . . . We knew their private histories and their idiosyncrasies; their very foibles sometimes furnished our best exegetical key to their writings.

When a politician whom Bryant had criticised threatened to pull his nose, and Bryant responded by stalking ostentatiously three times around the bully at their next meeting in public, the readers of the *Evening Post* did not lose faith in the editor because he was only human, but guessed about how far to discount future

utterances of the paper with regard to his antagonist. When Bennett avowed his intention of advertising the *Herald* without the expenditure of a dollar, by attacking his enemies so savagely as to goad them into a physical assault, everybody understood the motives behind the warfare on both sides, and attached to it only the significance the facts warranted. Knowing Dana's affiliations, no one mistook the meaning of the *Sun's* dismissal of General Hancock as "a good man, weighing 250 pounds, but . . . not Samuel J. Tilden." And Greeley's retort to Bryant, "You lie, villain! willfully, wickedly, basely lie!" and his denunciation of Bennett as a "low-mouthed, blatant, witless, brutal scoundrel," though not preserved as models of amenity for the emulation of budding editors, were felt to be balanced by the delicious frankness of the *Tribune's* announcement of "the dissolution of the political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley by the withdrawal of the junior partner."

The magazine took on a new character about twenty years ago, leaping fearlessly into the newspaper arena, and seeking its topics in the happenings of the day.

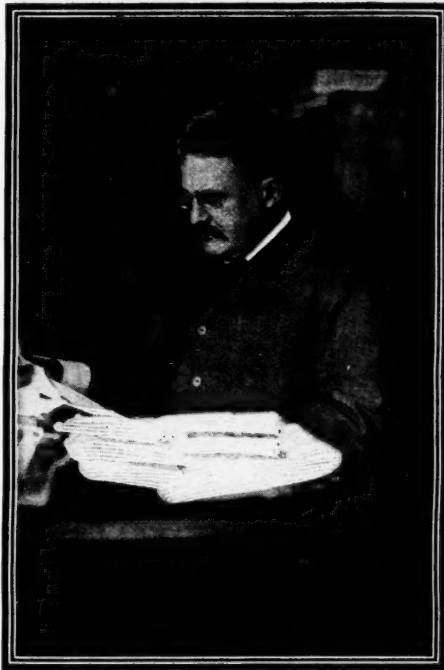
It raised a corps of men and women who might otherwise have toiled in obscurity all their lives, and gave them a chance to become authorities on questions of immediate interest, till they are now recognized as constituting a limited but highly specialized profession. One group occupied itself with trusts and trust magnates; another with politicians whose rise had been so meteoric as to suggest a romance behind it; another with the inside history of international episodes, another with new religious movements and their leaders, and so on.

What was the result? The public following which the newspaper editors used to command when they did business in the open, but which was falling away from their anonymous successors, attached itself promptly to the magazines.

As illustrating how the esteem of the people for the press is weakened through the intense competition between newspapers, the recent Peary-Cook controversy is cited:

One newspaper syndicate having, at large expense, procured a narrative directly from the pen of Cook, and another accomplished a like feat with Peary, to which could "we, the people," look for an unbiased opinion on the matters in dispute? An admission by either that its star contributor could trifle with the truth was equivalent to throwing its own exploit into bankruptcy. So each was bound to stand by the claimant with whom it had first identified itself, and fight the battle out like an attorney under retainer; and what started as a serious contest of priority in a scientific discovery threatened to end as a wrangle over a newspaper "beat."

"Speed before everything" is perhaps the most noticeable feature of modern newspaper management; and this has brought about changes both in editorial writing and in news-getting. In the department of special correspondence the change is most patent:



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HON. FRANCIS E. LEUPP

At an important point like Washington, for instance, the old corps of writers were men of mature years, most of whom had passed an apprenticeship in the editorial chair, and still held a semi-editorial relation to the newspapers they represented.

When, in the later eighties, the new order came, it came with a rush. The first inkling of it was a notice received, in the middle of one busy night, by a correspondent who had been faithfully serving a prominent Western newspaper for a dozen years, to turn over his bureau to a young man who up to that time had been doing local reporting on its home staff. Transfers of other bureaus followed fast. A few were left, and still remain, undisturbed in personnel or character of work. . . . The bold fact was that the newspaper managers had bowed to the hustling humor of the age. They no longer cared to serve journalistic viands, which required deliberate mastication, to patrons who clamored for a quick lunch. So they passed on to their representatives at a distance the same injunction they were incessantly pressing upon their reporters at home: "Get the news, and send it while it is hot. Don't wait to tell us what it means or what it points to; we can do our own ratiocinating."

Is the public a loser by this obscuration of the correspondent's former function? I believe so.

An inquiry was made by Dr. Walter Dill Scott into the reading habits of 2000 representative business and professional men. He found that most of them spent not more than

fifteen minutes daily on their newspapers. Some spent less, so that the average was five to ten minutes. Is this scant regard for his newspaper due to the fact that the ordinary man of affairs no longer believes half that it tells him? Does this condition indicate that the newspapers have so perverted the public taste with sensational surprises that it can no longer appreciate normal information normally conveyed?

There is one phase of this business that does not appear on the surface. The fore-

going criticisms have all been made from the point of view of the citizen of fair intelligence. What about the other element in the community, which is drawn toward the cheapest, lowest, daily prints,—which during the noon hour and at night devours all the tenement tragedies, the palace scandals, the incendiary appeals designed to make the poor man think that thrift is robbery? Over that element the vicious paper is exercising a powerful sway, which is not likely to be soon relinquished.

## NEWSPAPERS THAT DO NOT GIVE THE NEWS

MR. LEUPP'S article in the February *Atlantic* on "The Waning Power of the Press" is followed in the March number by an equally forceful criticism from the pen of Prof. Edward A. Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, who holds that for many of the faults of the papers, such as their sensationalism, their exploitation of the private affairs of prominent persons, and their embroidering of facts, the American people themselves must be blamed. But, he adds, "there is just one deadly, damning count against the daily newspaper as it is coming to be,—namely, *it does not give the news.*" Good "live" news, "red-hot stuff," is "deliberately distorted or suppressed." This condition of the daily press has been brought about by three economic developments in the field of newspaper publishing: (1) The daily newspaper in the large cities has become a capitalistic enterprise. (A million dollars will not begin to outfit a metropolitan newspaper.) (2) The growth of newspaper advertising. (3) The subordination of newspapers to other enterprises.

Professor Ross gives some striking illustrations of the suppression of important news, which, he says, "are hardly a third of the material that has come to the writer's attention." Among them are the following:

A prominent Philadelphia clothier visiting New York was caught perverting boys, and cut his throat. His firm being a heavy advertiser, not a single paper in his home city mentioned the tragedy. . . . During a strike of the elevator men in the large stores, the business agent of the elevator-starters' union was beaten to death, in an alley behind a certain emporium, by a "strong-arm" man hired by that firm. The story, supported by affidavits, was given by a responsible lawyer to three newspaper men,

each of whom accepted it as true and promised to print it. The account never appeared.

In another city the sales-girls in the big shops had to sign an exceedingly mean and oppressive contract, which, if generally known, would have made the firms odious to the public. A prominent social worker brought these contracts, and evidence as to the bad conditions that had become established under them, to every newspaper in the city. Not one would print a line on the subject.

On the outbreak of a justifiable street-car strike the newspapers were disposed to treat it in a sympathetic way. Suddenly they veered, and became unanimously hostile to the strikers. Inquiry showed that the big merchants had threatened to withdraw their advertisements unless the newspapers changed their attitude.

In the summer of 1908 disastrous fires raged in the northern Lake country, and great areas of standing timber were destroyed. A prominent organ of the lumber industry belittled the losses and printed reassuring statements from lumbermen who were at the very moment calling upon the State for a fire patrol. When taxed with the deceit, the organ pleaded its obligation to support the market for the bonds which the lumber companies of the Lake region had been advertising in its columns.

On account of agitating for teachers' pensions, a teacher was summarily dismissed by a corrupt school-board, in violation of their own published rule regarding tenure. An influential newspaper published the facts of school-board grafting brought out in the teacher's suit for reinstatement until, through his club affiliations, a big merchant was induced to threaten the paper with the withdrawal of his advertising. No further reports of the revelations appeared.

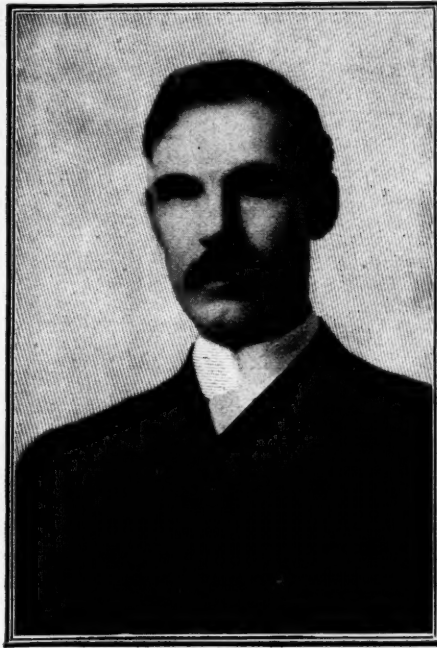
Many of the dailies serve as mouthpieces of the financial powers, as was shown at the outset of the last financial depression, when the owner of a leading newspaper, having called his reporters together, addressed them: "Boys, the first of you who turns in a story of a lay-off or a shut-down gets the sack."

An amusing reference is made by Pro-



fessor Ross to a newspaper run by a capitalist promoter now under prison sentence, in whose editorial rooms it was forbidden to write anything damaging to certain sixteen corporations. These corporations were known as "sacred cows." Nearly every form of privilege is found in the herd of "sacred cows" venerated by the daily press. For example, the railroad company, the public service company, traction, the tax system, the party system, and "the man higher up," are all "sacred cows."

As to the remedy for the existing state of things, as neither the editor nor the capitalist owner can be expected to alter their course to their manifest disadvantage and loss, Professor Ross proposes an endowed newspaper. He thinks that in view of the fact that millions of dollars have been donated for public purposes, funds for a non-commercial newspaper would be forthcoming if its usefulness be demonstrated. The endowed paper would neither dramatize crime nor gossip of private affairs, nor, above all, would it fake, doctor, or sensationalize the news. Moreover, the endowed newspaper would be a corrective paper, for the big dailies would scarcely dare to be caught cooking or suppressing the news if a fearless competitor were in the field.



PROF. EDWARD A. ROSS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN  
(Who proposes an endowed newspaper that will print the news)

## THE MESSAGE OF WILLIAM O'BRIEN

**MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN** went to Italy last autumn to enjoy, as he believed, the remaining years of his life in retirement. As a kind of last political will and testament he wrote an article for the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "The New Power in Ireland."

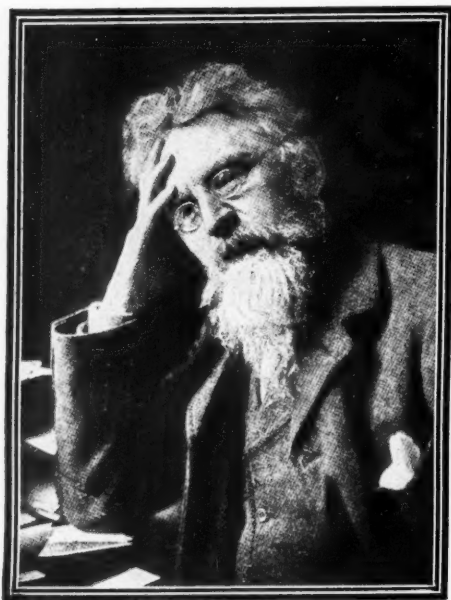
In this state paper Mr. O'Brien describes the new era inaugurated by the Land Purchase Act that sprang from the Shawe Taylor Conference of 1903, and explained why things have not progressed further toward the unification of Ireland than they have at present. The fault, he says, lies at the door of Mr. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Devlin, and the directors of the Nationalists, who, after having enjoyed for seven years unparalleled opportunities of power and usefulness, have only devised a policy of boisterous nothingness, the result of which has been failure, unmitigated and conclusive; the shaming of all they prophesied of evil for

the policy they assailed, and a record of utter barrenness of achievement on their own part.

Mr. O'Brien concluded his paper by lamenting the lack of the indispensable leader, "the man of experienced good sense and generous imagination, with the necessary formula of conciliation." But he consoles himself by reflecting that "Ireland is a country fertile in surprises and not unfertile in heroic sons." The proofs of the article were not corrected before. Mr. O'Brien supplied the greatest surprise to his countrymen by suddenly returning to the political arena. Ireland's heroic son, who had just sung his swan song and proclaimed his final and irrevocable disappearance, suddenly reappeared.

Mr. O'Brien says:

It is one of life's little ironies that the one trophy the statesmanship of the Irish party has brought back from the General Election is my resuscitation. They had only to complete the effect of my retirement by forgetting that a cer-



WILLIAM O'BRIEN, THE IRISH LEADER

tain number of their and my old colleagues had, like myself, stood true to the treaty of 1903, in obedience to a self-denying patriotic duty, and the General Election would have passed over for them almost without a contest and assuredly without a single defeat at the polls. But to the secret cabinet of "the Board of Erin," who are now the admitted masters of the open national organization and of its funds, the opportunity seemed too tempting to wipe out the last vestiges of resistance to their despotism in the councils of the party.

So he came back to political life.

He says that when he left Florence he had no intention of re-entering Parliament.

Having been for nine months entirely cut off from Irish news, and having returned for the sole purpose of aiding in defending the seats of my own half-a-dozen adherents, which, as I supposed, alone were aimed at, I found the country seething with indignation at the plots for decapitating quite one-fourth of the entire Irish party. The plots of "the Board of Erin" were resented all the more fiercely because all the men marked down for destruction had been opposed to Mr. Birrell's Land bill, which has brought land purchase to a dead stop outside the congested districts, and to Mr. Lloyd George's budget, which, whatever its effects in England, spelled ruin for the finances of any future Irish Parliament. The issues thus madly challenged by "the Board of Erin" at the Irish elections were,—1, the budget; 2, the destruction of land purchase; and 3, the usurpation of the rights of the Irish constituencies, and of the control of the national funds by a secret caucus of "the Board of Erin." Upon all these issues the Grand Master and his lieutenants sustained at the polls, wherever the straight issue was faced, a defeat so damaging that nothing except the total absence of concerted action against "the machine" prevented it from approaching to annihilation.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. O'Brien's diagnosis of the situation, no one can read without sympathy his stirring appeal in favor of the all-for-Ireland policy, which has for its "cardinal principle the winning over the British people and the Irish Protestant minority to the cause of self-government by sincere and unmistakable proofs of Irish friendliness, fraternity, and community of interest, without hostility to either of the great British parties, and without subservience to the merely partisan interests of either of them."

## AN OPEN-AIR PULPIT

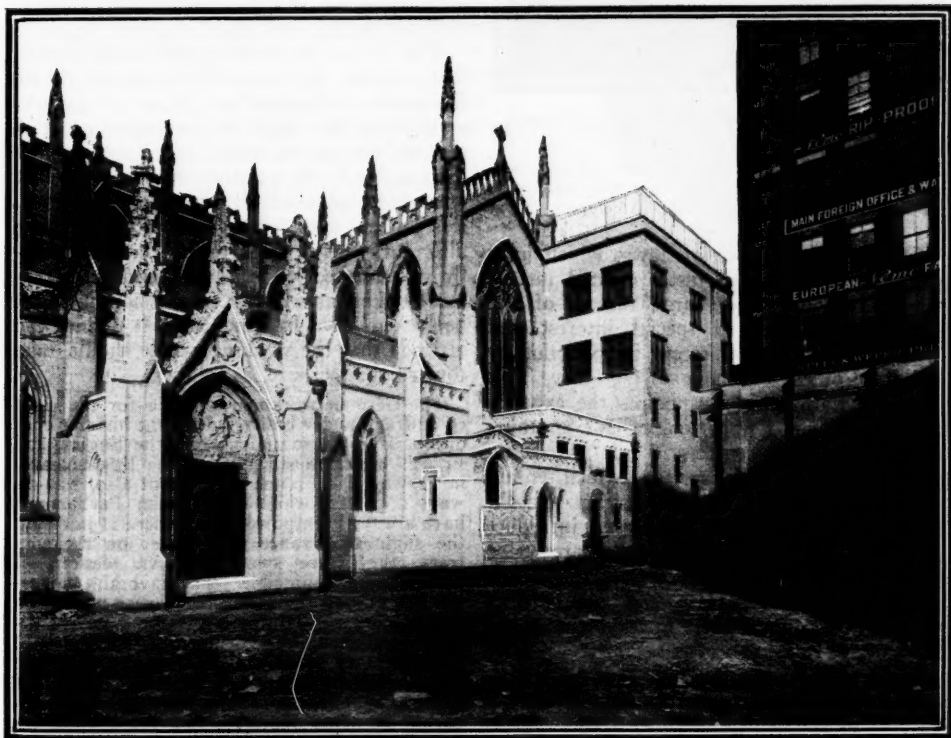
WHAT is said to be the only open-air pulpit on the North American continent has recently been completed for Grace Church, on Broadway, New York City. Outdoor preaching, to be sure, is by no means unknown in this country, but the architects have not heretofore made provision for it here as they have in France, Italy, and England, where pulpits are built on the outside of churches or near by on crossroads. The Grace Church structure, designed by William W. Renwick, is described in the *International Studio* for March, by Samuel Howe. This pulpit, as Mr. Howe remarks, is well placed.

At Tenth Street, Broadway deflects slightly to the west of the course it holds below, so that the corner here stands at the end of a vista, an effect which in itself is rare in this rectangularly planned city. The spot is known throughout the land and Grace Church is dear to the hearts of many.

The sculptor of the panels for this pulpit is Mr. Jules Edouard Roiné, to whom the French Government gave a special medal for his exquisite rendering of a plaque, "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century." The theme of the panels is the Beatitudes, suggesting the underlying philosophy of Christ's teaching as represented in the Sermon on the Mount, preached in the open.

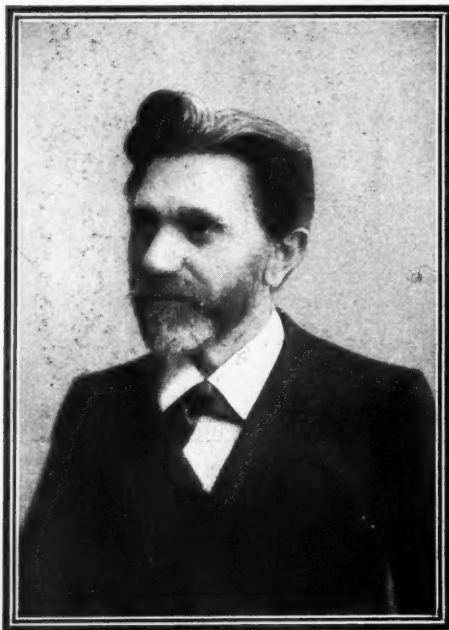


CENTRAL PANEL OF THE GRACE CHURCH OPEN-AIR PULPIT  
(Jules Edouard Roiné, Sculptor)



OPEN-AIR PULPIT—CENTER OF PICTURE—ADJACENT TO GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, NEW  
YORK CITY

## THE VEXED QUESTION OF THE FRANCHISE IN PRUSSIA



AUGUST BEBEL, LEADER OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY

(This statesman, who, on February 22 last, celebrated his seventieth birthday, has been referred to as the father of Prussian franchise reform)

THE Prussian election laws, which have so long and so justly created intense dissatisfaction among large masses of the people, have aroused special interest and agitation through the recent introduction by the government of a new suffrage bill. This measure thoroughly disappoints the expectations of all who were looking for anything like a radical or democratic reform. It retains the three-class system, which entails an enormous under-representation of the working class, and does not even introduce the secret ballot, devised for the protection of these workers. Nevertheless the Berlin *Gegenwart*, a moderate and non-partisan weekly, finds not a little to commend in the measure. It says:

That which the bill offers represents an enormous stride in advance of existing provisions. It was conceived in a spirit of friendliness to the middle class. The plutocratic ascendancy of the first class is quite considerably reduced, and its provisions guarantee the less well-to-do,

also, an advance into that division. People belonging to the educated classes, the numerous small officials, must recognize that their voting power is materially increased; and just here it will be possible to make still further advances. When the waves of excitement shall have subsided; when the advantages of the reform shall, by skillful retouching, be brought into relief, it may dawn upon the adverse elements, too, that it is better to make a trial of steering with the new election law than to wait for another one to be launched. Should the measure fail to pass, the Center can say to its constituents that it contended for the secret ballot,—it is always ready to play the rôle of the *Tertius gaudens*. All will then remain as it was, and the bond with the conservatives of Prussia be cemented anew. What that signifies as regards the inner development of the greatest State of the German Federation should be taken to heart by all those who are at present only searching out the defects of the reform and shutting their eyes to its obvious good points. Its adoption will be followed by a period of experiment, and that is synonymous with a pause in the agitation. The constant disquietude of the electoral body in the largest Federal State is certainly not conducive to the progress of the economic development of the Empire.

The *Neue Zeit*, organ of the Social-Democrats, speaks contemptuously and bitterly of the measure, characterizing it as patchwork, saying that the decisive fact regarding it is that to the masses who are hungering for their rights it offers a stone in place of bread. It would contradict all historical experience, this journal adds, to have expected anything different,—never has a ruling class voluntarily relinquished its privileges, and the Prussian Junkers are the last from whom it might be looked for. In conclusion, it defines the attitude that the working people should take toward the measure, as follows:

The German workmen struggle for the right of suffrage under entirely different historic conditions from those under which the English and French workmen struggled. The English, and, in its way, the French Parliament also, was always a power, while the German Parliaments have always been powerless. There is not even the slightest advance observable; on the contrary, they have steadily grown weaker,—if such a thing is possible. The favorable opportunities offered the Reichstag a year ago, of at last gaining a solid footing, were most shamefully neglected,—the democratic (*bürgerlich*) parliamentary spirit has, in Germany, no blood in its veins, no marrow in its bones. It would, indeed, be miraculous did such bitter experiences, so often repeated, not react upon the working classes. Not in the way of a soporific, but to rouse them to action; and in this respect the Prussian electoral bill will serve a good



purpose. It brings home to the workman in unmistakable terms the fact that he has nothing to expect from the voluntary judgment of the ruling classes, and this insight is of greater value than any individual concessions on the part of those classes upon points ever so important. If, at the next election for the Reichstag, the German workmen take full advantage of their right of suffrage, not in order to "positively co-operate," or to help thresh over the old straw of democratic parliamentarism, but to show how high the flood has risen, then they shall have wreaked thorough vengeance upon the Prussian suffrage bill. It still remains true, in spite of the apparently rigid and unchangeable sheath of outward circumstances, that never before in history have more stupendous revolutions in social life taken place; and the narrow stubbornness of the Junker conceals, at bottom, after all, only the anxiety that if the stream does once demolish the dams the conspicuous splendor of upper-class rule will be swept away like so much decayed rubbish.

A writer in the *Zukunft*,—the organ of Maximilian Harden, whose exposure of the immoralities of a court circle near to the Emperor recently created a profound sensation,—discusses the suffrage question in a more fundamental manner. He regards the adequate representation of every class in the community as the essential object of representative government, and considers the attempt to parcel out the degree of voting weight to different elements, according to intelligence, property, or the like, as aside from the mark. In connection with this and the question of the secret ballot the following remarks of his are of special interest:

These and other artifices, with which most States harass themselves, proceed from the false assumption that a person's right to vote must be measured by his worth. Such a measurement is impossible, and it is superfluous; for the point to be considered is not the value of the individuals, but the interests of the different classes whose well-being constitutes the welfare of the State. "The voting power of a Bismarck not be superior to that of a domestic,—what nonsense!" Yes, if Bismarck's voting power were to be gauged by his value to the State it should be a thousand times greater than that of the domestic. But Bismarck's weight is not lost for all that; he makes it tell, not as a voter, but as Imperial Chancellor; and in this position he is, as a rule, more potent than the entire Reichstag. It is no detriment to the clever publicist that he has no greater voting strength than any blockhead, for his cleverness is not lost to the country,—it works through his written word. And the great industrial, the financier, need not go to the polls at all in order to make the State feel his power. . . . Thus the exclusion of the Fourth Estate from the Prussian Chamber is no misfortune, since the Reichstag regulates matters pertaining to their weal and woe, but it is not nice. And that a reform, which should have had this point constantly in view, is promised, and that instead of

it the aggrieved masses are offered a few superfluous and insignificant artifices, this, we say again, is still less nice.



THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AS THE PRUSSIAN  
SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS SEE HIM

(For his "reactionary attitude that is an insult to the free thought of modern Prussia," Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is pictured by the artist of the *Floh* [Vienna] as "a man of the Middle Ages come to a semblance of life," and as "the oldest man in Germany, a left-over from the eighteenth century." His so-called franchise-reform bill is characterized by one angry Berlin editor as "an attempt to tie a new ribbon on the cue of an ancient wig.")

## AMERICA'S LITERARY NEEDS

A SUGGESTIVE discussion on what might be appropriately termed our shortcomings, our hopes, and our duties in regard to our contemporary literature is contained in the address delivered in June last by Mr. George F. Parker before the literary societies of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and printed in the *Sewanee Review* for January. Mr. Parker sets out by asking whether or not we are maintaining intact our intellectual inheritance "by handing down to our successors the story of new achievement or by making the repairs and additions necessary in every human structure." He traces from the very appearance of the white man on this continent "the longing to contribute something new and distinctive to the literature of the world." From the beginning our people "were consumed by the desire for a literature of their own," and continued for two hundred years to "dream and pine" for it. They made a real start "about 1820, with Washington Irving in sketch and history, James Fenimore Cooper in the novel, and Daniel Webster,—in whom they added a fourth great orator to the world's list." By the time of the Civil War "we had made a slow, painful beginning." That great conflict left us in "the position of a man of fifty, who, after a life of struggle and success, finds that he must begin anew."

The first desire of a people, after it has won political recognition, says Mr. Parker, is to know something of itself. Our people "soon gathered their own legends and traditions and began to cherish them."

They began by writing of their struggles with savages, which were nothing like so severe or continuous as those with nature. . . . Their theological struggles were to them very real; hence the story of superstition, intolerance, misunderstanding, and downright cruelty is one of the most sordid in human annals.

Tracing step by step our efforts in the historical field, our successes, and failures, Mr. Parker passes on to biography, concerning which he has this to say:

During the past fifty years current biography has become a lost art. No distinctive autobiography other than that pathetic and partial record written on Mt. McGregor has enriched our literature. The great, strong men of the Civil War still await the writing of their story. We have the sketch, the slight impressionist view,—and little more. Of them all, the true Lincoln lies buried under a ten-volume book,—too long for biography, too near the time, and too tenuous

for history. As there are heaped upon it nearly fifty-score other volumes, we have a myth quite worthy of Homeric times,—but still a myth.

Perhaps we shall never know the inner philosophy of any other great actor in the Civil War on the Federal side. Seward, Stanton, Johnson, Stevens, McClellan, and Sumner are rapidly becoming little more than names. The tide of oblivion threatens them.

As regards fiction, Mr. Parker holds that "during the past quarter of a century no form of literature, except the poem, has suffered such degradation as the novel." . . . It is

worse than a libel upon our character and achievement to assume that the crowd of idlers, swindlers, roués, flirts, incompetents, mediocrities, and slum-dwellers who march endlessly through the pages of the average novel, fairly represent the people, among whom eighty millions of us live and move, day by day.

Of criticism he says: "The great critic who dealt with imaginative literature has apparently disappeared. . . . The majority of readers do not want guides. . . . They can only comprehend the bold advertisement, the brief notice which, ending with an admonition to buy, contains the announcement that a given number of persons, foolish or otherwise, have bought or read. This leaves no scope for the real reviewer."

Literary criticism is needed now as ever, "as is shown by science and theology. . . . In these departments of thought there are still serious readers who recognize the value of time, and welcome the knowledge and help of others. But the popular novel, which does not live six months and has no permanent influence upon life, what need has it for criticism?"

Mr. Parker then proceeds to "consider the obligation of educated men and women to our contemporary literature."

If this sense of responsibility is not found in our universities and colleges, where may we hope to seek it? To begin with, these now contain nearly as many teachers as there were students half a century ago. So it is pertinent to inquire what standard they have fixed. Where does their example lead?

It is not that they should all write books. God forbid. But do they see or realize the defects of their time? . . . Where are we to look for intelligent and efficient work in promoting a creditable literature and extending the zone of what we now have, if not to the great body of our men educated and trained in college? We are turning out nearly forty thousand of them every year. . . . It would be inter-

esting if we could but learn what proportion of them comes to know in a large way even the really strong men who made our early history and wrote its records. How many are familiar with Franklin's *Autobiography*,—perhaps the greatest ever written,—or with that quaint body of writing which makes up his works?

How much do we read of Washington, of John Adams, of Madison, of Hamilton, or of John Marshall? "These men are among the real, the distinctive authors we have thus far produced." Further on in his address Mr. Parker asks:

Do our men and women of education study and know as they deserve the works and philosophy of Cooper, Channing, Emerson, Longfel-

low, Prescott, Parkman, Motley, Hawthorne, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Stedman, and Aldrich? Or are they rather not drawn, many times, to the pathetic madness of Poe, the coarseness of Whitman, or the foolishness of the modern horse-play school of humor?

We have a need for creative work. We must recognize our shortcomings and "realize that if we are to supply the one or overcome the other systematic effort will be necessary." And thinking men and women must "realize that a never-ending struggle is necessary to preserve the love of the beautiful and to extend the domain of taste so that intellect can register its triumphs."

## THE NEW PROFESSION OF PHILANTHROPY

IF one were asked to designate by a single word the special characteristic of the times in which we live, it would be safe to reply: "Organization." In the varied fields of business, science, and religion organized effort is becoming the recognized means of accomplishing the fullest results. And in the field of philanthropy perhaps the most striking thing is that it is so rapidly falling into line. Mr. O. F. Lewis, writing in the *March Forum* on "Philanthropy: A Trained Profession," says both "organization" and "philanthropy" have to-day a twofold connotation. "Organized" charity in the individual means "the correlation of the individual's knowledge and opinions into a conclusion which leads him to act wisely and efficiently." He cites the following examples:

In April, 1906, the San Francisco earthquake brought to the United States its greatest emergency relief problem. Three hundred thousand people were rendered homeless. Two days after the earthquake, Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York City, was already en route from New York to San Francisco, the special representative of the American Red Cross, to take charge of the relief work in the stricken city.

On December 27, 1908, Messina and Reggio were overthrown by the greatest earthquake of modern times. Two hundred thousand people were killed. The relief problem, within a few seconds from the time of the first shock, had already become one to stagger the world. Ernest T. Bicknell, formerly head of the Chicago Bureau of Charities, was executive head of the reorganized American Red Cross. He went to Italy as our leader in the Italian relief work.

When that earthquake came to Italy, a little woman, Miss Katharine B. Davis, of Bedford, N. Y., whose work it is to reform female crimi-

nals in the Bedford Reformatory, was at Syracuse. The stampeding effects of the earthquake were overwhelming. But within a few hours Miss Davis had cabled to America for money for the sufferers; within a few days she had a rough-and-ready organization of relief going in eastern Italy. Before the earthquake she had been unknown. Within a week or two she had rounded up a section of that chaos in eastern Sicily so effectually as to be generally known, and, to make a long story short, to-day all those who worked on the earthquake relief know about the wonderful little American woman who "got things done," who provided work for the workless, who developed a registration system, even if she didn't know Italian, and who founded and set going an orphan asylum, and so forth, and so forth.

The foregoing are conspicuous events of recent years that have sent important emergency calls to "social workers" to make good. The three persons who responded are exceptionally well-trained workers, but back of them, and shoulder to shoulder with them, has grown up during the last decade a small army of specialists in charitable and civic work, "the militia of organized philanthropy," as Governor Hughes has called them.

"Organized" charity in the community is "that form of aid to the destitute which similarly takes cognizance of all causes and resources, and acts, so far as possible, for the permanent betterment of the community."

So also has the term "philanthropy" a double meaning: (1) the act of *giving*, and (2) the act of *doing* to those in need. Nowadays philanthropists are becoming specialists. "The hit-or-miss age is passing away." Mr. Rockefeller gives to the General Fund and to Chicago University. Mr. Carnegie gives his libraries, and Mrs. Russell Sage establishes the Russell Sage Foundation for the betterment of humanity, and because the investments "will pay in the leveling up of

hundreds of thousands of human lives." To quote the *Forum* writer:

The leading givers of huge sums to-day say to the man-with-a-scheme, "Write me in detail just what your plan is. What will your plan do? When can it be done? How much will it cost? Is somebody else going to do it if I don't? Has it ever been done? *Will it have the same value ten or twenty years from now?* Who will manage the enterprise if I give the money?" In short, the philanthropist of to-day tends, not to ask, "Will this raise a lasting monument to my goodness, and to my love of my fellow-man?" but, "Will this pay as an investment in human lives, raising the efficiency and the joy of life of the community or of society in general?"

Just as the old-time charity plunger is being replaced by the modern philanthropist, so the old-time charity worker has given way to the "social worker." There are still applicants for charity, and the causes are the same; but "the viewpoint of the one who brings help has changed." In modern philanthropy "the social viewpoint is the motive, efficiency the instrument."

As efficiency is based on training, this training must be supplied. In many cases it is learned in harness, but in many other instances it is learned in the "school of philanthropy" in New York, Boston, Chicago, or St. Louis.

The "school of philanthropy," which eleven

years ago sounded much like a paradox, has amply justified itself in New York. It was established in 1898 by the Charity Organization Society, with an attendance of twenty-seven persons, representing eleven States. The program of the first year was a forecast of many following years. Private charities; the care of families in their homes; care of dependent and delinquent children; public charities; care of the dependent sick; public departments; the delinquent; such were some of the subjects. The experiment of the first year was made permanent. Succeeding years added topics, such as the juvenile court; backward and defective children; tenement house reform; the prevention of tuberculosis; charitable finance; child labor; parks and playgrounds; standards of living.

According to Mr. Lewis, the call for the trained worker is greater than can be met. The twentieth century is to be the century of social brotherhood. Not individual wealth, but community wealth, will become the measure of the community's prosperity. And this wealth will mean, besides mere economic wealth, wealth of leisure and pleasant work, and recreation, and sustenance and shelter for the bread-winner. While economic questions will not lose their importance, social problems will come to the front. So the social worker will be needed; and the social worker *par excellence* must be the "business man" or "business woman" in that particular calling. In other words, they must be professionally trained for the work.

## THE HONEY YIELD OF LATIN AMERICA

TWO hundred thousand tons of honey,—or a quantity which, if put up in standard combs, and these placed side by side endwise, would reach twice around the earth,—are produced annually in the countries to the south of the United States. According to Mr. Russell Hastings Millward, who is responsible for this statement in the February *Bulletin* of the International Bureau of the American Republics, the demand for honey has become so great that bee-keeping is receiving considerable attention in Latin America. In Mexico bees were known long before the days of Cortez, as is attested by the discovery among prehistoric Aztec ruins of honey in an excellent state of preservation in hermetically sealed vessels; and Mr. Millward mentions a fact,—that the stingless variety of bee is a native of South and Central America, as well as of Mexico, many of the other kinds having been introduced from Europe, China, Japan, and Palestine.

There was no honey in the country round Plymouth when the Pilgrims landed there in 1620; and bees were subsequently imported from England for their requirements. At Newbury, Mass., where apiculture seems to have been first systematically practiced, one John Eales was employed to teach the settlers how to make hives and to care for bees. This was in 1644, since which time bee-culture has spread so continuously and widely that to-day there are in the United States about 700,000 bee-keepers, or 1 in every 120 of the population, and the annual yield is of the value of \$20,000,000 in honey and of \$2,000,000 in beeswax. But beyond this the United States imports every year about 2,500,000 pounds of honey and 750,000 pounds of beeswax, and all but 5 per cent. of this comes from Cuba, Mexico, Haiti, Salvador, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. Mr. Millward gives the following interesting data concerning bee-culture in the



various countries of Central and South America:

In the Argentine Republic 100,000 pounds of honey are imported annually, mainly from Chile, but 10,000 pounds are exported to France and Germany, where it is used in the manufacture of fancy crackers.

Brazil has a variety of bees, and the honey is of such good quality that it has been used mainly for medicinal purposes. In some districts the planters of vanilla are encouraged to keep bees in order that the female flowers may be artificially fertilized. The production of honey is enormous, and the Brazilian Government is making a special effort to increase the output. The home demand is so great that only 60,000 pounds are exported annually, mostly to Germany.

Bees were first introduced into Chile from Italy about forty-five years ago. To-day there are nearly 100,000 apiaries in actual operation there; and over 1,000,000 pounds of purified wax and 5,000,000 pounds of honey are exported, and bring top prices in the markets.

Italian bees have also been introduced into Cuba, where they thrive in the cane-fields. About 350,000 gallons of honey and 2,000,000 pounds of wax are produced annually.

In Mexico also wild honey is found in abundance, especially in the forests of the Algerroba tree, whose flowers last for a long time, and are a fertile source of nectar. Mexico exports annually about \$90,000 in strained honey and imports about \$50,000 in comb honey, some of which comes from China. Of wild honey about 25,000 pounds are exported from the port of Tampico each year.

In Nicaragua the demand for honey is so great that considerable quantities have to be imported. Wild honey is found in great quantities, and is readily purchased by the native population throughout the inland towns and villages.

In Paraguay honey is gathered by the natives for the wax which is used in the manufacture of candles.

The Indians of Peru gather wild honey, which finds a ready sale in the local markets. About 10,000 pounds of honey are imported annually from Great Britain, the United States, and Hong-Kong, on which a duty of 40 per cent. is charged in order to encourage home production. The stingless bee is highly domesticated and thrives on the alfalfa.

Trade in beeswax has been followed extensively by natives of Latin America for many years. Comparatively few persons are aware of the extent to which this commodity is employed in the arts and trades. Mr. Millward enumerates some of its uses:

It is extensively employed in the manufacture of wax candles and tapers, varnishes, paints, polish for pianos, furniture, carriages, floorings, various kinds of glazed and ornamental wall papers, and artificial flowers. Electrotypers adapt it to the forming of molds, and in the machinery trade it is used as a preventive against rust. Laundries are great consumers of wax, which is used as a polish in the finishing

of starched articles. Combined with tallow it is used as a coating for canvas awnings, tents, sails, and cordage to prevent cracking or splitting and mildew. Electrical supply houses use it in winding the wire, and it serves the druggists as a basis for salves, as well as for use in making plasters, certain kinds of ointments, and in some medicines. The Hepburn Pure Food Law will cause it to supersede paraffin or ceresin in this respect, as also in the manufacture of candy. Beeswax is used by dentists in taking impressions, and also by patternmakers. As candles made from beeswax emit a permeating perfume and the deposit left after burning does not injure fabrics or pictures, their use in churches is much favored.

In many parts of Mexico, Mr. Millward tells us, the bees, which are of the stingless variety, are regarded by the natives as household pets, and are known by the endearing term of "angelitos," or "little angels."

Children are found in the patios and gardens with candy in their hands, which they playfully share with the bees; and it has often been remarked by tourists how fearlessly and gently the apparently ferocious little insects are brushed aside if they become too greedy or annoying.

Nearly all American bees have a deadly enemy: this is the black ant. So persistent are the attacks of this ferocious little-warrior that the bees have the greatest difficulty in defending their colonies and honey. In many districts, in order to prevent the depredations of the ants, the hives are raised from the ground and set in inclosures of water. An ant of a totally different character is found in Mexico. It gathers honey from wild flowers and plants and lives in underground chambers, and contributes to the sustenance of the colony in a most remarkable manner.

A certain number of these ants remain at home and are used as living storehouses. They are fed honey by the workers until they swell to about the size of a pea; and during the seasons, when honey is not obtainable, they regurgitate their supplies, drop by drop, as food for the colony.

In the south of Brazil as well as in certain districts of Paraguay and Uruguay, where it is indigenous, there is a wasp which gathers honey. It is said to produce honey of an excellent quality, differing only slightly from that of the bee. This wasp produces no wax, the cells in which the honey is inclosed being of clay or mud.

The pure-food laws having rendered almost impossible the marketing of adulterated honey, certain bee-keepers feed their bees with saccharine substances in order to increase the production of honey. It is considered by the trade generally that this should be regarded as palpable adulteration.

## DIVORCE IN EUROPE

THE *Riforma Sociale*, printed at Turin, publishes an article based on a statistical compilation dealing with the subject of legal divorce and separation. Both these expressions of conjugal dissidence have been on the increase all over Europe for some time; in the countries where divorce cannot be obtained a rising number of separations must be noted. Thus, in the case of Italy, where divorce does not exist, a period covering thirty years shows that the separations have virtually doubled. Austrian records reveal about that same rate of growth for divorce, although the separations do not reach quite so high a rate. In Belgium and Norway divorce has more than quintupled, while in Holland it has multiplied three and a half fold. As to separations, these three countries exhibit respective increases in the ratios of eight to five, two to one, and three to one. But no complete table of comparisons is possible, because the governments have no uniform system of registry, and in some lands the official information dispensed is not scientifically obtained.

Among the nations of Europe Switzerland leads off with the highest average of divorces, the record of the Helvetic republic being about four to every hundred marriages. France, too, has a high percentage, and so has Greece, and in both countries the figures exhibit a strong upward tendency. Other percentages given in the *Riforma Sociale* are: Rumania, two and a half; Prussia, one; Denmark, two; Sweden, one; England, one-half. In Ireland and Russia divorce is rare. In Sweden there prevails a sort of divorce for couples who are merely betrothed. The large numbers peculiar to Switzerland and France are partly due to the inferior legal status of women there, who have much cause to chafe at the restrictions to which they are subject, and are frequently irritated thereby. In the Russian Empire, on the other hand, there is an enormous rural population, clinging hard to tradition, little affected by foreign example, so scattered as to have small opportunity for the exchange of ideas and advice, and often remote from courts with the necessary jurisdiction; besides, an ecclesiastical tribunal must confirm the civil verdict. Women are almost everywhere in the majority as applicants for the dissolution of the marriage tie, Paris and Berlin offering fair medium instances, with 56 and 60 per

cent. of female applicants respectively. Rather universal, too, is the system of legally essayed conciliation; in England one finds provisional decisions, according to which the divorce is not definitely pronounced until after a lapse of at least six months.

As far as the granting of petitions for divorce is concerned, the proportions run from ninety-four and ninety-one out of a hundred in Scotland and England, to fifty-eight and fifty-seven per hundred in Rumania and Hungary. In Italy it is apparently less easy to secure even a separation than elsewhere a divorce, for in the Apennine kingdom half the petitions for the minor kind of sunderance are rejected. The presence of offspring militates, in general, against either form of rupture, although in a lesser degree with separation than with divorce. Paris and Berlin are again cited here, but with the object of showing the great divergencies existing: in the French capital childless couples who divorce are four times as numerous as those having offspring, whereas in Germany's metropolis the pendulum swings the other way, for there the ratio of divorces between parents and childless couples is five to three.

Some exceptional cases apart, it is observed that the connubial knot is most often severed between the fifth and tenth year after marriage; by the fifteenth year financial difficulties are likely to have been overcome, or moderate differences of temperament compounded. People of similar ages are the least prone to disagree, but when the husband is the youngest the chances of rupture increase, and although women, as a whole, ask for divorce oftener than men, the reservation must be made that it is the women who in later life are best able to adjust themselves to the daily round with uncongenial partners. Want of stability, experience, and cash seem to be the principal causes rendering youthful unions precarious as to duration, whereas drunkenness is found to be one of the worst enemies to domestic solidarity. And there are special features of our own time which promote the rise of separation and divorce, namely, physical mobility through increased facilities and opportunities of travel, concentration of population in large cities, intensity and nervousness of industrial life, waning of religious influence, and growth of the concept of individuality,—especially regarding the female sex.

# FINANCE AND BUSINESS

## NOTES ON APPLIED ECONOMICS OF THE MONTH

### TO ABOLISH THE TAX ON HONESTY

**A** CRIPPLE in New York City, with a wife and child dependent upon him, has for sole support a trust fund of \$25,000. The income from this would not furnish riotous living for the family at the best. Yet he must pay a "personal tax," amounting to no less than 40 per cent. of his income.

"This is not taxation; it is confiscation," as Assistant Corporation Counsel McGoldrick remarked last month in behalf of the New York City authorities. Mayor Gaynor himself and President Purdy, of the Tax Department, are in favor of the bill introduced at Albany on the 10th to abolish, for New York City, what is known as the "general personal property tax."

The result of this tax is simply tragic in cases like the above. Another owner of a small estate has bonds worth \$19,500, which are taxed this year at \$330,—which is just one-third his entire income.

Just how much dishonesty is fostered by this provision may be guessed from the fact that only one-half the assessment of this tax is found to be actually collectible.

Many men of wealth have been swearing their taxes off quite openly. One of them wrote the Tax Reform Association in New York last month, "I used to pay on \$250 personal assessment, and when it was raised to \$1250 I went forthwith and swore it all off."

Other typical taxpayers who received a circular letter from the association reported that they evaded the tax through purchasing securities that were "exempt." Some merchants would shuffle their stock in hand and their bank balances to the same effect. All felt degraded by the situation,—even those who paid only the real estate tax, which, of course, would have to be raised if the personal tax were abolished.

It sounded strange to hear warm advocacy from one real estate dealer and taxpayer after another for a measure that would increase the tax on real estate. Most of them, however, seem to feel that the aboli-

tion of the general personal tax would lead more people to make New York City their residence and to invest their money in New York City real estate.

Even if the whole four and one-half million dollars of the New York City personal tax collected had to be made up through real estate it would involve only six or seven cents increase on a hundred dollars. But we must deduct a quarter of a million or so which the receiver of taxes and others now spend in their attempts, only one-half successful, to collect the taxes in question,—not to mention another quarter of a million which is annually expended in litigation arising from tax disputes.

In the State, outside of New York City, the condition is even worse. In one city, where the real estate was assessed at \$29,000,000, the entire holdings of personal property got off with an assessment of \$175,000.

By no means does the bill in question exempt all personal property from taxation,—simply that remnant which is not already taxed under some special designation. And it is this remnant which includes the kinds of property which are most easily concealed and which the less scrupulous can therefore be relied upon to swear off consistently.

### INTERESTING TO TAXPAYERS EVERYWHERE

**L**AST month one of the most distinguished citizens of the State of Missouri submitted to formal arrest in St. Louis, charged with failing to state the amount of his taxable personal property. This happened to be only a day after the introduction of the bill to abolish said tax in New York City.

And in the fate of this bill great interest will be shown from many other States, especially a dozen in the West, where one Tax Commission after another has been wrestling with the problem.

In fact, many States other than New York find the tax even more of a nuisance. First, an unusual number of *classes* of personal property in New York are exempt. Such are any stocks at all that are owned

by a resident of New York. Elsewhere the only stocks exempted are those of corporations organized within the State in question.

Then, not all States exempt, as New York does, their own bonds and the bonds of their municipalities.

Above all, the general practice is to allow the individual taxed to offset his debts against his credits only, whereas in New York he may subtract the amount of his debts from the entire amount of his personal property.

In one State after another there is crying necessity to amend the "personal property clause" of the State constitution, inserted by pioneer legislators half a century ago, before corporation bonds and stocks had become familiar objects of purchase and sale, and before any one could have foreseen that that constitutional provision would become "a tax on honesty."

### THE SONS OF POOR MEN

**SOCIALISTS** point with gloom to the increase of stock companies. What chance, they ask, has the poor man for independence, now that every activity is becoming incorporated and controlled by some bigger corporation, which in turn is controlled by some holding company in the grasp of abnormally wealthy malefactors?

Recent news of corporate combination is not lacking. The small tobacconist long ago vanished from certain sections, unable to meet the competition of the centralized cigar companies' branch stores. A couple of big drug-store holding companies operating in New York City have recently been capturing the trade of a good many old-established corner drug-stores, which, in turn, have been combining for self-protection.

Those who believe that concentration is inevitable, that one might as well try to sweep the sea back as to check the spread of holding companies, will be interested to hear from the chairman of the Maypole Dairy Company, Limited. His remarks, reported by the London *Statist*, were made at the twelfth annual meeting of the company's stockholders in London.

First, this company is one of the many in England that shares its profits with its employees in the form of commissions or bonuses.

Secondly, the company provides that its staff shall invest a part of said bonuses in the company's common shares. These shares are then held in trust for the benefit of the employees.

"We hope," the chairman announced, "thus gradually to create a body of shareholders who will work in the business and carry it on successfully when the founders and original owners have retired."

"The present seems to be the age of big businesses. The severe competition makes it more and more difficult for the small manufacturer or small shopkeeper to compete with the large one."

"We believe Maypole employees are doing better under our profit-sharing and shareholding schemes than they would be doing under the old conditions."

The highest and best paid positions of the Maypole Dairy, the chairman further explained, were open to any employee who could show results. "We endeavor to give equal opportunities to all. Generally speaking, it is the sons of poor men who have organized and built up the big businesses of to-day; the sons of rich men often fail to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience because they are not compelled to start at the bottom or to work so hard as the sons of poor men."

Philanthropy? Not at all! The net profit of the Maypole Dairy exceeded \$1,500,000 for the year,—an increase of more than a quarter of a million upon the previous year.

### PROFIT-SHARING IN AMERICA

**NATURALLY** there is more profit-sharing between the corporation and employee in England than in other countries. The labor unions are stronger, and so is the principle of corporate combination. You can count on your fingers the different banking institutions, for instance, which control most of the banking deposits in England.

The degree of partnership granted his employees by Sir Christopher Furness, one of the leading English shipbuilders, has not been paralleled, we believe, elsewhere.

In America the United States Steel Corporation leads with employees' stockholdings, as in other respects. Every year since 1903 the directors have allowed employees to subscribe to a certain amount of stock at a certain price. Up to 1910 about 200,000 shares of preferred had been allotted at prices that showed the holders a profit of some \$8,000,000.

Common stock was also allotted last year to the amount of 15,318 shares. The price was \$50, which has been nearly doubled since in the open market.



No less than 21,458 steel workers,—more than 10 per cent. of the whole force,—were owners of the stock last year. Since then 25,000 new shares have been allotted. Of course all these shares are held in trust for the employees.

No less than 2371 shares of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the big "United Dry Goods" combination have been paid for in cash by its employees. They have been allowed to subscribe at the special price of par, although the stock sells in the open market around 115.

Interested employers can learn practical details from other large corporations,—for example, the Mackay companies, which similarly share the profits of their telegraph and cable lines with their employees; the Du Pont Powder Company, and the International Harvester Company.

#### WHY GOVERNMENT BONDS ARE MORE POPULAR ABROAD

**N**O doubt it would be much better for the Government and the governed in America if the bonds of the former were purchasable by the latter in amounts of less than \$1000.

But the above proposition has been stated quite frequently in connection with the Postal Savings Bank, the Central Bank, and other financial projects, and reference has been made to popular investment in bonds of foreign governments, with apparent disregard of an additional attraction for the investor abroad.

Imagine a big hollow wheel full of little cartridges or capsules,—thousands of them, each sealing up a slip of paper upon which is a number.

Then imagine that these numbers are duplicates of the regular serial numbers on an issue of United States Government bonds,—say the 4s of 1925, for instance.

Imagine the big round drum vigorously revolved so as to shuffle up all the little cartridges; its side opened, and a small newsboy, imported from the street for that purpose, and highly honored, rolling his sleeves up to the elbow, inserting his arm in the drum and withdrawing a cartridge which, when opened, is found to contain 10,001.

Finally, imagine that the United States Government had, in its financial wisdom, provided a prize of \$20,000 for the holder of the bond whose number should thus be drawn first; one of \$10,000 for the second, and so on for half a dozen numbers.

Could any one calculate the enthusiasm with which the friends and acquaintances of No. 10,001 would subscribe to the next issue of Government bonds, no matter how high the price?

Your imagination would only be applying to America what is actually the rule for the fifty issues of bonds of all nations that meet with so ready a market abroad, especially in Paris.

Now it is true that the Siamese, the Swiss, the Greek, the Egyptian, and the other government bonds that the French workmen and milliners and clerks put their savings into so readily come in not more than \$100 and often in \$20 pieces. But do not forget the lottery!

A glance at the newspaper quotations of government bonds actively handled on the French Bourse, the greatest investment market in the world, shows the date of the "drawings" put opposite the name of each bond just as conspicuously as the prevailing quotation or rate of interest.

Thus one finds that the holders of African 3s will have a chance to pick a lucky number next September. For Algerian 3s the date is May. The Austrian bonds of '66 will come to their next "drawing" in June, the Argentine 5s in May, and so down the international alphabet to Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

Even if the moral convictions of the nation would permit the United States Government to issue bonds carrying a gambling chance, the action would probably be illegal under the act of September 19, 1890, which was aimed at the Louisiana Lottery.

#### HIGH PRICES AND THE BUSINESS BAROMETER

**J**UST as the small boy pushes the hands of the clock ahead to hasten the end of his lessons, so high prices tend to whirl the business barometer faster than conditions warrant.

For instance, bank clearings, although they were nearly 9 per cent. more for this January than three years before, did not necessarily imply that 9 per cent. more shoes, bricks, loaves of bread, and so on had been exchanged by business men. Such things cost more this year than they did three years ago.

Most confusing of all is the foreign trade balance, or lack of balance. The rush of imports, which has been producing such an ominous debit against Americans, was at

first ascribed to the desire of foreign merchants to get goods over here before the tariff bill should raise the bars against them.

Yet the August imports show smaller than those of any month since.

The total for February was not only the largest for that month ever recorded, but it marked the first February balance *against* the United States since 1895.

In fact, imports have increased during the fiscal year that began with last July no less than \$200,000,000, against an increase of little more than \$50,000,000 in exports.

To cast up our accounts with Europe has always been a delicate matter at the best. We lose perhaps five hundred millions a year in dividend and interest payments, in European expenses of American travelers abroad, in earnings sent home by immigrants, and so on. Now we have added the stubborn fact that the American market, to the European manufacturer, is a better market to sell in than to buy in.

#### 'BUILDING AND LOAN' DISCRIMINATION

AS the building season comes around there is an increase in questions concerning building and loan associations.

Few institutions have so deep a hold on sentiment as these; they stand for homes and savings through co-operation.

Yet there is a widespread feeling that somehow practice does not come up to theory. In fact, the Banking Superintendent of New York State, in his report issued the 15th of last month, referred to "the mystery surrounding the operation of such corporations."

Few things are easier to learn, however, than the truth about any given savings or loan association in any State where there are many such. The Superintendent of Banking will be found closely in touch with the conduct of every association and ready with the kind of information that counts. Even in States where the associations are few there is somebody at the capitol who will reply,—perhaps the Secretary of State.

The "mystery" that has worked the most harm of all is well ventilated in the new report for New York. It is the confusion between the true or "local" building and loan associations and the so-called "national" concerns.

The "local" lends money only on property personally known to its officers and inspected by them. These officers usually have a stake in the community and are therefore

willing to serve without remuneration, direct or indirect.

The "nationals," however, used to lend money to strangers in remote States, and were frequently managed in the interests of their officers. They and the agents sometimes took out of the association more money than it earned,—which meant impairment of capital.

A great reform, however, has taken place in New York State in the past ten years. Only the "local" kind can be organized now. The others have practically disappeared. Their abuses, the Superintendent writes, "are no longer possible." The same could be said of other States which have enjoyed the same up-to-date devoted banking supervision.

How the well-run associations can pay to savers no less than 6 per cent. and begin compounding interest promptly on the date of every monthly installment becomes plain from the New York report. It shows an average operating expense for "locals" of only 0.008 of their accumulated capital. No wonder that the "locals" of New York State increased their assets last year nearly \$3,000,000 and had more than 81,000 more shares outstanding.

This State, however, has less assets (\$42,000,000) held by building and loan associations than any of the following: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Nor is it far ahead of Indiana, California, Michigan, Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri are the next in line, the latter with about \$10,000,000.

The total for the United States is about \$800,000,000. These figures, remember, relate entirely to the "locals," and the members who co-operatively own those assets are now more than two million in number.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE COUNTRY

THE railroad firemen's strike, threatened as this issue of the magazine goes to press, is typical of labor disturbances that may be expected from now on. How fitted the country is to stand up under such shocks can be read in and between the lines of the Pennsylvania's report for 1909.

Although railroads cut a popular figure as perhaps the most grasping and monopolizing of all corporations, the fact is, without reference to any opinion whatsoever, that they are also the biggest and most "ultimate" of all consumers.

When their purchases have served their purpose they retire to the scrap heap.

As to the scope of those purchases, it would be hard to improve on the recent words of the *Railway Age Gazette* concerning railroad consumption: "It covers iron, steel, and wood in endless variety and amount; service on a great scale expressed in wages and salaries; the infinity of materials that enter into a great station, bridges, or rolling stock; coal, not in tons but in hills; rivers of lubricating oil; electric consumption on a scale that requires new units of measurement. The 97 mighty pages of the new tariff lie before us. They contain 14 schedules enumerating more than 3000 commodities, counting different grades of the same commodity; and in the 14 schedules *the railways are large consumers of more than half.*"

The Pennsylvania's 1909 report may, therefore, be considered as evidence from a very representative "consumer."

The "railroad" proper is the nucleus of a system whose earnings were last year more than \$315,000,000.

At first, the two main income facts do not seem to agree. In 1908 the railroad had lost \$28,000,000 in gross, as compared with the two business years of 1907. But last year, although it made up only \$17,000,000 of that gross loss, the net earnings were actually larger. How can this be with higher prices for all services and supplies?

Economy is the word, of course. Yet it is the kind of economy that is possible only to the best managed roads and to those with the greatest accumulation of "fat," as the railroad men say, meaning up-to-dateness of equipment and repairs. The car which has been overhauled in the shops quite thoroughly and quite recently can be run longer on less money in hard times than one whose maintenance has been "skinned."

Then there is the fact, peculiarly forceful to a railroad, that the year after a panic allows greater economy than the year before. There is less crowding, so it costs less to move each train. There are more men who want work, so the foremen find it easier to "hustle" those who already hold jobs.

The Pennsylvania's great trick of economy was the increasing of the train-load. Of course the fewer trains it takes to haul a given number of thousand tons the more money the railroad will make.

The Pennsylvania's train-load was already high. The ten-year average of 485

tons is 40 per cent. above that of the New York Central, for instance. But last year the average for all lines directly operated was brought up to 656 tons, and for the Pennsylvania Division alone to the stupendous figure of 782 tons.

But retrenchment is, after all, a makeshift. When the time comes for business in every direction to go forward again it will transpire that many railroads have been living off "fat," until they show but little more than skin and bones.

The railroad strike is a sign of the damage done by high prices indirectly. The splendid science and immense organization through which the railroad company is able to economize does not exist in the case of the fireman, whose \$20 a week may not bring his family two-thirds of what it did a dozen years ago.

#### WIPING OFF THE "UNLISTED"

THIS issue of the REVIEW will appear on an epoch-marking day of the fight for publicity in the affairs of corporations offering their stock to the public. Hereafter, the New York Stock Exchange is to permit no dealings in "unlisted" securities.

For this decision many of the broader-minded financial influences, notably the *Wall Street Journal*, have been calling during years past.

The story resembles that of the famous Tweedledum and Tweedledee. In the first place, the New York Stock Exchange has an excellent "Committee on Stock List." It exacts from every company wishing to have its stock regularly listed a long statement of the assets and earnings behind said stock, and the liabilities and expenditures.

All this is admirable. But the trouble is that most investors in the United States were unaware that some of the most widely known and dealt-in stocks, such as Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda, "Smelters," American Woolen, Distillers' Securities, and others, made no such reports. They were "listed in the unlisted department."

Yet their quotations have been printed, day by day, in most newspapers, in such manner as to distinguish them not at all from stocks "regularly listed."

When Amalgamated Copper dropped from 130 to 53 eight years ago, and in 1907 from 121 to 42, many holders began to ask what it was they had bought stock in. They could not learn, then. They can now.

# THE NEW BOOKS

## DR. VAN DYKE ON THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

**B**ECAUSE of the "ancient amity between France and America which is recorded in golden letters in the chronicles of human liberty," it is particularly appropriate that Dr. Henry van Dyke's analysis of American character, which is entitled "The Spirit of America,"<sup>1</sup> should be addressed to the French people. In this volume, which contains the larger portion of the material contained in the course of lectures delivered during the winter of 1908-09 on the Hyde Foundation at the University of Paris and repeated in part at other universities throughout France, Dr. van Dyke considers the things that to him seem "vital, significant, and creative in the life and character of the American people." Americans, says Dr. van Dyke in his introduction,—in a sentence which gives, he tells us, the keynote to his thesis,—are "a people of idealists engaged in a great practical task." The chapter headings will give a very clear and consecutive idea of Dr. van Dyke's reasoning: "The Soul of a People," "Self-Reliance and the Republic," "Fair Play and Democracy," "Will Power, Work, and Health," "Common Order and Social Co-operation," "Personal Development and Education," "Self-Expression and Literature." The ruling passion of America, says Dr. van Dyke, is not equality, but "personal freedom for every man to exercise his will power under a system of self-reliance and fair play."

## A NEW BOOK IN THE TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

One of the campaigners against tuberculosis to whom Mr. Kingsbury alludes in his article in this number of the REVIEW of REVIEWS, entitled "No Tuberculosis in New York State in 1920!" is Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the brilliant writer and speaker upon medical topics, whose book on "The Conquest of Consumption"<sup>2</sup> has been published within the past month. Dr. Hutchinson, like Mr. Kingsbury, is an optimist in this campaign. He begins his book with the words, "This is a winning fight." Among the significant chapter titles are these: "Fresh Air and How to Get It"; "Food, The Greatest Foe of Consumption"; "The Camp and the Country." His concluding chapter gives specifications for the open-air treatment at home, with five full-page plates showing various styles of sleeping porches for home use and a diagram of a tent. Not only should every tubercular patient have a copy of Dr. Hutchinson's little book, but all who are interested in the fight against the great white plague,—and they are now numbered by thousands,—should be familiar with its contents.

Many of Dr. Hutchinson's admirable magazine articles on practical hygiene and medicine have been brought together in a convenient vol-

ume entitled "Preventable Diseases,"<sup>3</sup> "Colds and How to Catch Them," "Adenoids, Their Cause and Their Consequence," and "Nerves and Nervousness" are among the topics treated.

## AMERICAN SHIPS AND SAILORS

Mr. Frederic Stanhope Hill, in "The Romance of the American Navy,"<sup>4</sup> does not confine himself to the adventures of those American seamen whose vessels were included in the roster of the navy in its strictly technical meaning, but records as well the exploits of those privateers from whose officers were recruited so many of our most distinguished naval commanders in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. In both of these wars Mr. Hill declares that the heroic deeds of our privateersmen were unparalleled in the history of naval warfare.

The deeds of the American navy have been far more celebrated in song and story than those of the American merchant marine, which form the subject of a new book by John R. Spears.<sup>5</sup> This book, like Mr. Hill's, has something to say about American privateers, but deals in the main with strictly commercial ventures. The story of the American merchant marine really ended half a century ago, and Mr. Spears finds little in the present situation to justify the hope that any system of subsidies will regain for us our lost supremacy on the high seas.

## BIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCE

In the simple, direct, and vigorous style that characterized his book, "A Sailor's Log," and has always been equally characteristic of his general attitude toward life, Admiral Robley D. Evans has given us another book, entitled "An Admiral's Log."<sup>6</sup> This tells the entire story of his career from where the former book left it off, in the year 1899, and carries the narrative down to "Fighting Bob's" retirement from active service at the age of sixty-two. The volume is crowded with incident, all told in the picturesque manner of this seaman's other contributions to print. "An Admiral's Log" includes an account of the stay in the Philippines, the visit to China at the time of the Boxer siege of Peking, the tour of Prince Henry of Prussia in the United States, and ends up with a detailed story of the famous cruise of the Atlantic fleet around the world. The volume is copiously illustrated.

We have had a number of volumes, and a greater number of magazine articles, on President Diaz of Mexico, written by American and British journalists. The recently issued biography of the Mexican president, however, by José F. Gódoz, is the first serious study, we be-

<sup>1</sup> Preventable Diseases. By Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Houghton Mifflin. 442 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> The Romance of the American Navy. By Frederic Stanhope Hill. Putnam's. 395 pp., ill. \$2.50.

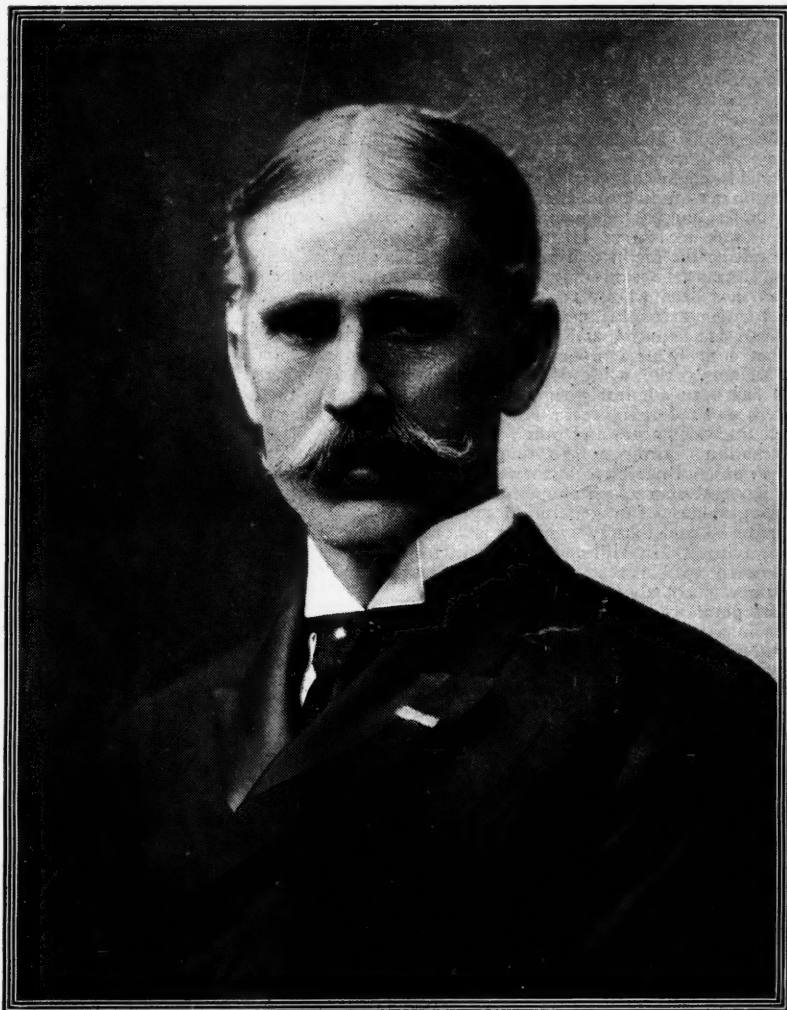
<sup>3</sup> The Story of the American Merchant Marine. By John R. Spears. Macmillan. 340 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>4</sup> An Admiral's Log. By Robley D. Evans. Appletons. 467 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> The Spirit of America. By Henry van Dyke. Macmillan. 276 pp. \$1.50.

<sup>6</sup> The Conquest of Consumption. By Dr. Woods Hutchinson. Houghton Mifflin. 138 pp., ill. \$1.





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DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, INTERPRETER OF "THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA"

lieve, written by a Mexican.<sup>1</sup> The volume is frankly a panegyric of the great Mexican statesman. It contains a good deal of new and interesting biographical matter and is well illustrated.

The life of Garret A. Hobart,<sup>2</sup> of New Jersey, who was the twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, has been written by the Rev. Dr. David Magie. Mr. Hobart had a popular and successful public career, was highly honored by his fellow-citizens, and died just at the time when he had reached the apex of his power and influence. Before his entrance into national politics Mr. Hobart had been at the

head of large business enterprises and was an influential factor in the formation and consolidation of various public-service corporations in and about the city of Paterson.

Horace Mann, the apostle of public schools, is the subject of a new biography by George Allen Hubbell.<sup>3</sup> Numerous short biographies of Mann have been published from time to time since his death at Antioch College, Ohio, more than fifty years ago. There have also appeared the "Life and Works" in five large volumes. The present work is more elaborate than any of the brief sketches, and far more convenient for reference or reading than the "Life and Works." It has been carefully prepared and

<sup>1</sup> Porfirio Diaz. By José F. Góday. Putnams. 253 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> The Life of Garret Augustus Hobart. By David Magie. Putnams. 300 pp., ill. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Life of Horace Mann. By George Allen Hubbell. Philadelphia: W. F. Fell Company. 285 pp., ill. \$1.50.

probably fairly summarizes the estimate of Mann now commonly held by educationists, to whom much of his work was an inspiration.

"From the Bottom Up"<sup>1</sup> is the graphic title of the life story of Alexander Irvine, whose successive experiences as a boy in Ireland, a seaman on a British man-of-war, a Bowery waif, a labor leader, and a Socialist propagandist, make up an unusual biography even for this land of kaleidoscopic changes.

Washington as an historic character has of late been undergoing a humanizing process as radical as it was necessary. Historical scholars have been sifting the myths and fables from the facts until it may be said that the figure of Washington has been wholly reconstructed. It remained to popularize this new conception of the father of his country, and to do this successfully an entirely new order of ability was required. Happily the work of the scholarly historians has been admirably supplemented by such writers as Frederick Trevor Hill, who has taken authentic documents and other authoritative information bearing on Washington's life and thereon based a narrative history of Washington as boy and man which is quite unlike the popular biographies of a generation ago. It can no longer be said that Washington is "only a steel-engraving." Mr. Hill deserves credit for making known to his readers the fact that Washington was not always as old as the Gilbert Stuart portraits indicate, nor did he fight his battles in a powdered wig. The illustrator of Mr. Hill's book, "On the Trail of Washington,"<sup>2</sup> is Mr. Arthur Becher, who has absolutely disregarded all tradition that could not be traced to well-authenticated facts.

The Hon. Gustave Koerner, of Illinois, was for many years a member of that small but influential group of German-American leaders to which belonged Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel, and a number of others whose names were more familiar in the Middle West than in any other part of the country. Judge Koerner was a member of the Illinois Supreme Court, a contemporary of Lincoln and Douglas, and one of the founders of the Republican party. His "Memoirs"<sup>3</sup> have just been published in two volumes. They are in the form of life sketches written at the suggestion of his children and not originally intended for publication. They include many details relating to his domestic and social life and for that reason are the more valuable. Judge Koerner was a political refugee from his native land, coming to this country in the early '30s. He died in 1896.

#### THE LAW AND THE ADVOCATE

Mr. Francis L. Wellman, of the New York bar, author of "The Art of Cross-Examination," has given us a new volume on legal topics principally devoted to great advocates and their arts. The weighing of testimony is one of the principal subjects in this new book, which is entitled "The Day in Court."<sup>4</sup> It is

in no sense, he tells us, a law book. It treats of the intellectual and physical equipment of lawyers, their opportunities and rewards, the arts they practice, and the ethics, perils, and humors of their profession. Mr. Wellman writes in a simple, direct style, and interlards his general observations with many interesting, characteristic incidents and anecdotes connected with the lives or great deeds of famous advocates.

A volume that will be appreciated by all lovers of forensic eloquence is "Classics of the Bar,"<sup>5</sup> compiled by the Hon. Alvin V. Sellers, of Georgia. The masterpieces contained in the book were delivered by some of the most eminent American advocates in trials that during the past two or three decades have aroused national interest. Much of the oratory of the bar is extemporaneous, and the fact that some of the most brilliant efforts of the courtroom have not been stenographically recorded gives added interest to the notable examples which the compiler has been able to find and preserve in book form. A brief introductory note to each address acquaints the reader with the circumstances of the case involved, while the verdict of the jury is also appended.

#### AFRICA AND ITS BIG GAME

Mr. Roosevelt's articles in *Scribner's* are making Americans acquainted with certain portions of the Dark Continent and the big game that inhabits those wilds. Meanwhile Mr. Edgar Beecher Bronson, the author of "Reminiscences of a Ranchman," has contributed a volume of his own experiences in hunting big game over somewhat the same ground covered by Mr. Roosevelt. He entitles his story "In Closed Territory"<sup>6</sup> (British East Africa). Besides relating many interesting personal adventures, Mr. Bronson gives much information about the country which he traversed and the text of his book is accompanied by nearly one hundred illustrations made from photographs by the author.

Another very interesting, though possibly less exciting, account of African travel is Mr. A. Radclyffe Dugmore's "Camera Adventures in the African Wilds."<sup>7</sup> Mr. Dugmore made a four-months' expedition in British East Africa for the purpose of securing photographs of big game from life. In the present volume 140 such photographs are reproduced. The reader does not need Mr. Dugmore's assurance that there has been no faking in connection with these photographs, for they bear the marks of genuineness and almost without exception are excellent pieces of work. The animals were photographed in their natural state, at large, and entirely free from fences and other restrictions. Mr. Dugmore, who was brought up to the use of firearms and in former years indulged in shooting as one of his greatest pleasures, has become converted to the idea that the life of any animal is more interesting and useful than the study of its dead body. He now finds great pleasure and interest in hunting with the

<sup>1</sup> From the Bottom Up. By Alexander Irvine. Doubleday, Page & Co. 304 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>2</sup> On the Trail of Washington. By Frederick Trevor Hill. Appletons. 275 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Memoirs of Gustave Koerner. Edited by Thomas J. McCormack. Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Torch Press. Two vols., 1400 pp., ill. \$10.

<sup>4</sup> The Day in Court. By Francis L. Wellman. Macmillan. 257 pp. \$2.

<sup>5</sup> Classics of the Bar. By Alvin V. Sellers. Baxley, Ga.: Classic Publishing Company. 314 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>6</sup> In Closed Territory. By Edgar Beecher Bronson. McClurg & Co. 299 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>7</sup> Camera Adventures in the African Wilds. By A. Radclyffe Dugmore. Doubleday, Page & Co. 233 pp., ill. \$6.

camera. The notion that this form of sport is dull and lifeless by comparison with shooting would soon be dispelled by a reading of Mr. Dugmore's experiences, which were fairly entitled to be styled "adventures."

#### BRITAIN AND HER PROBLEMS

In a series of vigorous chapters, written in a swinging, convincing style, Prof. Spenser Wilkinson (who occupies the chair of military history at Oxford) presents to his own country and the world at large "Britain at Bay."<sup>1</sup> "England," says Mr. Wilkinson, "is beyond a doubt drifting into a quarrel with Germany which if it cannot be settled involves a struggle for the mastery with the strongest nation that the world has yet seen." Britain, moreover, he insists, is not ready. The English "have ceased to be a nation." According to every one of the tests that can be applied, continues this courageous Englishman, "the probability of defeat for Great Britain is exceedingly great." In order to win a national victory, Mr. Wilkinson further contends, a state must have the right in the dispute and the force to make her cause good. He is not sure that England would be in the right in a struggle with Germany, and he appears to be tolerably certain that the force does not exist to make her cause good. What must be done is to "put the idea of a nation and the will to help England into every man's soul." When this idea has supplanted the idea of partisanship England will be on the road to victory. Professor Wilkinson has had a thorough journalistic training and has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Militia and Volunteers in 1903-04.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker is coming to be known as an authority upon the history of Germanic peoples. His books,—"Modern Germany," "The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands," and "British Socialism,"—have all been noticed in these pages during the past few years. They emphasize the politico-commercial interpretation of the development of these three Germanic peoples and contain oft-repeated warnings to Britain against the fate of Holland as a power in the family of nations. Mr. Barker's latest book, "Great and Greater Britain,"<sup>2</sup> is, he tells us in the preface, a study of the political, naval, military, industrial, financial, and social problems of the motherland and the empire. The British world empire, he maintains, is the direct successor of the Dutch world empire. Two and a half centuries ago the Dutch were the greatest commercial people, their navy ruled the seas, and they held the balance of power in Europe in their hands. "They had to solve the identical problems of empire which concern us now. They solved them unwisely, . . . with the result that they lost their navy, their colonies, their trade, their manufacturing industries, and their vast accumulated wealth." Britain, this writer fears, is about to go the same way as the Dutch went. His warning is a vigorous, convincing, and scholarly one.

A very stimulating, picturesque description of the British Isles to-day, with their peoples and

the varied temperaments, industries, and problems that make Britons of all racial origins so interesting to the world, is given in a new book entitled "The British Isles,"<sup>3</sup> by Everett T. Tomlinson. This writer, preparing his book chiefly for young people in the form of the experiences of a highly intelligent and observing traveler, has made a very entertaining volume for readers of all ages. The book contains many useful illustrations as well as a number of notes and tables.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

"Who's Who," the English biographical dictionary, is now in the sixty-second year of its issue. We have already had occasion so many times to point out the excellent and useful character of this book of reference that nothing further is necessary here than to say that the present edition is the largest yet issued, containing 2162 pages.<sup>4</sup>

A most useful book for the shop man, the home mechanic, and the tinkering youth,—in fact, for any one having a bent for making or mending things,—is the "Handy Man's Workshop and Laboratory."<sup>5</sup> This volume is the outgrowth of a department in the *Scientific American*, devoted to the interests of the handy man, to which amateurs and professionals from all over the country have contributed. This "collection of ideas by resourceful men" contains a thousand ingenious "kinks" and hints for the shop, the home, and the laboratory. The chapters are devoted to "Fitting Up a Workshop," "Shop Kinks," experimental and electrical laboratories, "The Handy Man About the House," and "The Handy Sportsman," including also information about the building of air gliders, one-man dirigibles, and toy flying machines. The book is liberally illustrated with intelligible working drawings.

Another "Handy Book,"<sup>6</sup> this one for girls, deals with the arrangement and the beautifying of the home, suggesting and explaining a variety of things that can be made with a little ingenuity and slight expense. Starting with the girl's own room and its tasty furnishing and adornment, the plan is carried throughout the home, taking up arts and crafts,—simple metal-work, leather-work, tapestry, bead-work, enameling, jewelry-making, block-printing, and a variety of needle and fancy work. Such topics as Christmas and Easter gifts, outdoor occupations, entertaining, physical culture, and novel amusements are included. The book is illustrated with designs and drawings and is altogether an interesting and useful volume for the home.

A well-balanced, useful treatise on logic comes to us from the pen of Dr. Adam Leroy Jones, adjunct professor of philosophy at Columbia.<sup>7</sup> In arrangement and contents this seems to be an excellent little text-book. Advanced students of logic will find, we think, especially

<sup>1</sup> The British Isles. By E. T. Tomlinson. Houghton Mifflin. 283 pp., ill. 60 cents.

<sup>2</sup> Who's Who, 1910. Macmillan. 2162 pp. \$2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Handy Man's Workshop and Laboratory. Compiled and edited by A. Russell Bond. New York: Munn & Co. 467 pp., ill. \$2.

<sup>4</sup> Harper's Handy-Book for Girls. Edited by Anna Parmlly Paret. 348 pp., ill. Harper. \$1.75.

<sup>5</sup> Logic: Inductive and Deductive. By Adam Leroy Jones. Holt. 304 pp. \$1.

<sup>1</sup> Britain at Bay. By Spenser Wilkinson. Putnam. 192 pp.

<sup>2</sup> Great and Greater Britain. By J. Ellis Barker. Dutton. 380 pp. \$3.

interesting the first paragraphs of the introduction on the relation between science and common sense.

#### OTHER RECENT BOOKS

The speeches of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, revised and arranged by himself, have been published in two neat and handy volumes.<sup>1</sup> The first volume contains Mr. Bryan's speeches on taxation and bimetalism, while the second is devoted to "Political Speeches," "Speeches in Foreign Lands," "Educational and Religious Speeches," and "Miscellaneous Speeches." The many thousands of Mr. Bryan's admirers, as well as students of politics and lovers of oratory, will be glad to have his addresses in book form; and those who have not had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Bryan's wonderful eloquence may now have an opportunity to read some of the best speeches of America's most famous orator. An interesting biographical sketch is contributed by Mrs. Bryan, and excellent frontispiece portraits accompany each volume.

A substantial volume in the fascinating field of aeronautics is "Airships in Peace and War,"<sup>2</sup> by R. P. Hearne, with an introduction by Sir Hiram Maxim, and seventy-three illustrations. This is a second edition, with seven new chapters, of the author's "Aerial Warfare," published in 1908. A new edition of Mr. Hearne's interesting work, so shortly after the publication of the first, is fully warranted by the wonderful advance and the many notable achievements in the art of flying accomplished during the past two years. The first edition dealt mainly with the military aspects of airships. The change in the title of the volume, occasioned by the addition of much new material, reflects the author's opinion that "aerial navigation is fast approaching an epoch when it will have important uses in peace as well as war."

An entertaining description of the environment of Cornell University is provided by O. D. von Engeln in a volume entitled "At Cornell."<sup>3</sup> The unusual topographical features of the region about Ithaca are pictured in a series of photographs accompanying Mr. von Engeln's text. There are also chapters recounting the history of the university, the distinctive features of the student life of to-day, and the life of Ezra Cornell, the founder.

<sup>1</sup> The Speeches of William Jennings Bryan. Funk & Wagnalls. Two vols. 769 pp. \$2.

<sup>2</sup> Airships in Peace and War. By R. P. Hearne. John Lane. 324 pp., ill. \$3.50.

<sup>3</sup> At Cornell. By O. D. von Engeln. Ithaca, N. Y.: The Artil Company. 347 pp., ill. \$1.50.

A painstaking and thorough summary of all the "reliable" evidence on the subject of "the spirit world" is given by Mr. Fremont Rider in his book, "Are the Dead Alive?"<sup>4</sup> The entire field of ghosts, spirit rappings, materializations, table movements, trance writing, telepathy, and clairvoyance is covered, endeavoring to give, as the author says in his preface, "underneath the tremendous accretion of error the nucleus of truth." The volume is illustrated.

An excellent introduction to the study of orchestral and opera music is Dr. Daniel Gregory Mason's "Orchestral Instruments and What They Do."<sup>5</sup> The object of this little book, says Dr. Mason in his prefatory note, is to assist the concertgoer in recognizing the various orchestral instruments, both by sight and by hearing, and to stimulate his perception of the "thousand and one beauties of orchestral coloring."

Whatever the charm of the old mission style of architecture and furniture may be it is certainly almost universal in its appeal. Therein lies much of the seductiveness, in all probability, of the so-called Craftsman style of house-building and house furniture. The very best and elastic application of this style and design has been advocated for some years past by Mr. Gustav Stickley in his magazine *The Craftsman*. He has now gathered together some of the more attractive of the plans for country residences and published them, with descriptive, entertainingly written text, in a volume which he has called "Craftsman Homes."<sup>6</sup> His aim, Mr. Stickley says, has been to bring back to individual life and work the constructive spirit which "during the last half-century has spent its activities in commercial and industrial expansion."

One of the most ambitious and comprehensive works on South America which has recently come to our attention is Mr. Chase S. Osborn's "Andean Land."<sup>7</sup> This two-column descriptive work, handsomely illustrated, gives a great deal of detailed information obtained from personal investigation which is new and cannot fail to be valuable to the intending traveler to South America. Several excellent maps complete the usefulness of the work.

<sup>4</sup> Are the Dead Alive? By Fremont Rider. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. 372 pp., ill. \$1.75.

<sup>5</sup> The Orchestral Instruments and What They Do. By Daniel G. Mason. New York: H. W. Gray Company. 104 pp., ill. \$1.25.

<sup>6</sup> Craftsman Homes. By Gustav Stickley. New York: Craftsman Publishing Company. 205 pp., ill. \$1.50.

<sup>7</sup> The Andean Land. By Chase S. Osborn. A. C. McClurg & Co. 2 vols., 643 pp., ill. \$5.

